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SHABBAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4:30 p.m.	5:41 p.m.
Tel Aviv	4:48 p.m.	5:43 p.m.
Haifa	4:39 p.m.	5:41 p.m.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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6 per cent more in next pay packet

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Wage earners will receive increases of 5.5 to 6.5 per cent in their October salaries. The increase includes payment of a 5.5 per cent Cost of Living allowance and the adjustment by 7.8 per cent of the income tax brackets. The wage rise will be some 7 per cent for those at the higher end of the wage-scale, those earning NIS 4000 a month or more.

To offset the effects of the payment of the allowance on prices and exporters' profitability the Treasury is planning a new round of reductions in the employers' contributions to the National Insurance Institute. This month the Treasury transferred over NIS 300 million to the NII on behalf of the employers, as part of the package deal of last January, in which it pledged to pay part of the employers' NII fees. Treasury officials said the ministry is planning to make a further reduction in these fees. This, the Treasury hopes, will obviate the need to devalue the shekel, a move the ministry staunchly opposes.

(Continued on Page 17)

Fifty held in Gaza crackdown

By JOEL GREENBERG
and Agencies

Security forces have broken up an Islamic Jihad terror cell in the Gaza Strip, arresting at least 50 suspected members and uncovering a large underground arms cache, security sources said.

The arsenal was found in Gaza's Shaja'iya neighbourhood, the site of a shootout last week in which four Islamic Jihad gunmen and a Shin Bet agent were killed.

Security forces have been carrying out intensive searches of Shaja'iya since the shootout and have arrested dozens of Gaza residents.

Two of the gunmen killed escaped in May with four other security prisoners from the Gaza jail. One prisoner was captured and another was killed by IDF troops when they fatally shot three men who ran a roadblock in the Gaza Strip a week ago.

Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron said this week that the escaped prisoners had been involved in the murder of Israelis in Gaza since the jailbreak.

The unrest in the territories appears to be waning. In the West Bank, a petrol bomb was thrown Wednesday night at an Israeli car near Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem, but caused no casualties or damage. The neighbouring Dehaishe refugee camp remained under a curfew imposed Tuesday night after an Israeli boy was injured by a stone hurled from the camp at a car.

(Continued on Page 17)

Woman of 68 raped and murdered

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A 68-year-old woman was sexually assaulted and murdered in her suca in a courtyard next to 194 Rehov Arlosoroff on Wednesday night.

Dr. Miriam Vilamovsky's body was found in the suca early yesterday morning by a neighbour, Uri Mana'im, who immediately notified the police. Officers who arrived at the site said they recognized the obvious signs of struggle: overturned objects in the suca and marks on Vilamovsky's throat.

Police yesterday afternoon arrested one suspect, a 46-year-old man from a village near Afula, and today will bring him before a court for his formal remand hearing, a spokeswoman said.

The attack occurred around midnight on Wednesday, police said. Vilamovsky was cleaning up her apartment after hosting family members and friends at dinner in the suca. When she left the building to dump the garbage, a man grabbed her from behind and threw her down on the grass, where he tried to rape her.

Detectives found Vilamovsky's

(Continued on Page 17)

Ida Nudel, in tears, arrives to tumultuous welcome

'It's the moment of my life'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
and HAIM SHAPIRO

Ida Nudel, the prisoner of Zion, whose 16 year struggle for freedom inspired millions around the world, arrived in Israel last night to a tumultuous welcome.

"It is the moment of my life. I am home at the soul of my Jewish People. I am a free person among my own people," said the diminutive 56-year-old freedom fighter at a press conference just a few moments after arriving on the first direct flight from Moscow to Tel Aviv for years.

Nudel, pale, bespectacled, and with her greying hair tied in a ponytail was in tears as she answered questions at a packed press conference. Earlier she had landed at Ben-Gurion Airport aboard a private Boeing jet owned by American oil billionaire Armand Hammer. The first to see her was her sister, Elena Fridman, who boarded the aircraft while Prime Minister Shamir, Vice Premier Peres

and a host of other VIPs, including film star Jane Fonda, waited for her to alight.

The pair had not seen each other for 16 years and embraced emotionally.

Ida, who smiled and waved but whose eyes were filled with tears said, "Some hours ago I was almost a slave in Moscow. Now I'm a free person in my own country."

But she said that, despite her joy, her feelings were mixed. Before leaving Russia she held a party for all the refuseniks.

"They were happy for me but they were also a little sad about my leaving because they were a bit disappointed that it wasn't their turn. I promised them that their moment will come and I will put all my strength into winning their freedom. I will try in every way I can."

Nudel first sought an exit visa in 1970, telling friends that she could not stand the discrimination against Jews in the Soviet Union. Her sister, Elena, her only living relative, received permission the following year to

leave Moscow with her husband and son.

But the authorities would not let Ida Nudel leave because they said she possessed state secrets due to her job at the Moscow Institute of Planning and Production, where she checked hygiene at food stores.

In 1978, after hanging a sign reading, "KGB, give me my visa" from the balcony of her flat, she was sentenced to four years exile in Siberia. After that she was granted a permit that banned her from living in Moscow and forced her to live in the remote town of Bendery in Moldavia.

"They were hard times. Sometimes they were too tough for human beings to stand," she said last night.

Asked how she felt at seeing her sister she went on, "There are not enough words to describe how I feel. I am overcome with emotion. Of course she is older but her eyes are the same. They are the eyes of my little sister."

Nudel sometimes stumbling over her words which she spoke in English thanked the "Israeli people and the Israeli government for their trust and sympathy."

She went on to thank the American, British, French, German, Australian and Swedish governments for their aid.

"I thank all of them personally. I hope that now there will be a change, a little change in the Soviet Union and that all who want will come to Israel and live as a free people."

"I thank every boy and girl and every man and woman who want to live in dignity in a peaceful way."

Addressing campaigners for Soviet Jewry she said, "Never feel your struggle is in vain. All those years I felt the sympathy from thousands of people, Jews and non-Jews alike. You must continue the struggle. There is no choice but to make the Soviets let our people go."

(Continued on back page)



Hammer on how he clinched the deal

Oil billionaire Armand Hammer revealed last night that he clinched the release of Ida Nudel as part of a deal in which he pledged to help the Russians get their army out of Afghanistan.

Speaking at the press conference after Nudel's arrival, Hammer, who has for some time acted as go-between in negotiations between Moscow and Jerusalem, said that three weeks ago he was asked by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to go to Afghanistan in a bid to settle the problem by negotiating with both sides.

"I said I'll go but you must give me Ida Nudel in return."

The Soviet minister immediately replied, "I promise to," said Hammer. The owner of the Occidental oil company said that he then went to Kabul, the Afghanistan capital.

(Continued on back page)

Trade deficit hits dollar and stocks

LONDON (AFP). — The announcement on Wednesday of a hefty U.S. trade deficit of \$15.7 billion in August depressed the dollar yesterday, as it fell to lows of 1.7955 Deutschmarks and 141.55 yen before a very slight recovery in late afternoon.

Fear of U.S. Federal Reserve intervention and operations by European investors brought the greenback back up to almost DM1.80 at the end of the trading session.

Wall Street stocks had plummeted on Wednesday at a dizzy rate on receipt of the news of the higher-than-expected trade deficit. The Dow Jones Industrial average dropped by more than 80 points, one of its sharpest declines ever in a single session, before recovering by about 15 points to 2,441 during early

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Golan wine wins gold at world contest

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The Golan Heights Winery has won Israel's first ever gold medal in the prestigious International Wine and Spirits Competition, beating hundreds of entries world-wide to take the award for the best Cabernet Sauvignon.

At the awards ceremony, held at the House of Commons last night, Golan Heights also won three silver and two bronze medals.

Set up in 1983 with a staff of two, Golan Heights now produces 130,000 cases of wine a year, half of which is exported. Already the only Israeli winemaker with products on the shelves of Harrods, London's most prestigious store, Golan Heights wines sell well in the U.S., Germany and Holland, and it is

even hoping to export to France, albeit mainly for the kosher market.

Ninety per cent of the company's vineyards are on the Golan Heights — including 400 acres in the "Valley of Tears" from which 250 burnt-out tanks, the legacy of the Yom Kippur War, had to be removed before planting could begin. The other 10 per cent are in the Upper Galilee.

Shimon Weiner, general manager and founder of the winery, which produces 18 different wines under the Yarden and Gamla labels, said that not only was he astonished to receive the gold award, but his competitors were also amazed at his success.

"Apparently several of them rang the organizers to ask whether there had been some mistake. They were very pleasant about it, but they were certainly surprised."

'Defiant' Iranians hit U.S. tanker

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — An Iranian missile yesterday hit and set ablaze an American owned supertanker moored off Kuwait's main oil terminal, in what diplomats called a show of Iranian defiance after two recent debates at the hands of the U.S. Navy in the Gulf.

Kuwaiti firefighters and the ship's crew brought under control the fire aboard the 275,937-ton *Sungar* after five hours. No casualties were reported. Iraqi warplanes hit an Iranian-chartered supertanker, which was reported to be still on fire some 12 hours later, near Iran's big Kharg Island terminal.

It was the 13th ship reported hit along Iran's coast in the last 10 days, in what Baghdad says is a campaign to destroy Iran's war-making potential.

Meanwhile, a West German navy flotilla of three ships set out for the Mediterranean to assist U.S. forces in the Gulf.

Slepek to get visa at last

Vladimir Slepek, who first sought to leave the Soviet Union more than 17 years ago and spent five years in internal exile, will finally be permitted to emigrate, he said on Wednesday.

Slepek said he was invited to Ovir, the Soviet visa office Wednesday afternoon and informed that his application would be approved. He said no reason was given.

"It is like it is happening to somebody else, and I am watching from a distance," Slepek said when asked how he felt.

Asked where he would go, the 59-year-old refusenik said, "Israel, of course." He and his wife, Maria, both received permission to leave.

Asked when he would leave, Slepek said, "As soon as I can sell the car to buy plane tickets."

Foreign Ministry row as stage is set for top overseas appointments

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A fierce row broke out this week between the Foreign Ministry's twin directors-general: Avraham Tamir and Yossi Beilin. Ignoring Beilin's strenuous objections, Tamir convened the "third appointments committee," which he heads, and proceeded to name the Israeli ambassador to Washington's next bureau chief.

The heated contest over the relatively junior post is considered a harbinger of bigger things to come. A bumper crop of appointments abroad — nearly a third of all the ministry's foreign postings — is expected this summer. These include the cream of the crop, with six of the ministry's seven top posts up for grabs: ambassadorships to the UN, London, Paris, Bonn and Tokyo and the post of consul-general in New York.

Meetings of the "second" and "supreme" appointments committees, which appoint middle-level and top-level diplomats respectively,

had been scheduled for this coming Sunday, but have been postponed because of the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Foreign Ministry personnel, in a perpetual buzz over appointments that affect their personal fortunes, will thus have a few more days to worry, but will also have more time to cajole, lobby and influence to get the posting of their choice.

The "third" committee, entrusted with appointments up to the level of first secretary, convened on Wednesday and appointed Yossi Amrani as bureau chief in Washington, much to the chagrin of Beilin, who claimed that appointments in Washington were within his purview and who had his own candidate for the job, Yuval Frenkel, an aide to Peres's political adviser Nimrod Novik.

The Foreign Ministry is rife with gossip and guesses about the expected appointments. Foreign Minister Peres has yet to intervene but is said to be eager to make all the appoint-

ments coming due before the next elections.

The "second" and "supreme" appointments committees are the same. They have seven members: the two directors-general, deputy director-general Yeshayahu Anug, Peres's bureau chief Uri Savir, deputy director-general for administration Yitzhak Shelef, controller Benny Navon, and the head of the employees union, Victor Harel.

Coalitions and counter-coalitions abound in the committees. For example, there is the so-called "Peres mafia," composed of Beilin, Savir, Navon and sometimes Shelef. Savir and Shelef, as well as Anug, also belong to what is termed the "Canadian mafia," having served together in Ottawa in the early 1980s. The workers' representatives usually side with Tamir.

But sources in the seven-man committee say that contrary to the impressions created by this week's row, Beilin and Tamir usually agree on 80 per cent of the appointments.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Italian airliner missing

ROME (AP). — An Italian airliner with 37 people aboard disappeared from radar screens while flying over northern Italy last night, officials said. Italian news agencies said the plane had crashed. The plane was flying from Milan to West Germany.

Mansdorf challenge

Israel tennis champion Amos Mansdorf will be up against it this afternoon in the \$105,000 Riklis Israel Tennis Centre Classic Grand Prix tournament in Ramat Hasharon. He faces the great Jimmy Connors in an intriguing semi-final clash of this Nabisco Grand Prix tourney. Their match will be preceded earlier by the other semi-final between the second and third seeds respectively, Brad Gilbert of the U.S. and Peter Lundgren of Sweden, at 2 p.m.

BETH DAVID BREAKS GROUND

The Beth David Institute took a major step forward during Bol Rammed Succot in its plan to establish a modern facility for the handicapped in the Judean Hills.



In a two-step programme, an afternoon groundbreaking ceremony was attended by Jerusalem Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Koltz, government officials and prominent supporters at the construction site off the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway near Kiryat Telshe Stone.

"That same evening, a gala dinner featuring Rabbi Shlomo Riskin as guest speaker, took place at the Succot of the Ramada Renaissance Hotel. Among the noted honorees were: Mr. and Mrs. Manrieh Wohl, Mr. and Mrs. Avi Schurr, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Casper, and Mrs. Barry Liberman. Top rabbinate and public figures participated.

"After seven years of operating from woefully inadequate quarters of a temporary nature in Maaz Zion, we have managed to make the 'great leap' forward," stated Beth David Institute founder and director Rabbi Dr. Yankov Landman. "And when we will open our doors, G-d willing, in another two years, we will assume a pre-eminent role as Israel's leading residential centre for the handicapped."

(Continued on back page)

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FRANKFURT	8	4	18	Clear
GENEVA	10	10	18	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	3	10	Clear
HONG KONG	28	28	32	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	10	10	23	Cloudy
LONDON	14	14	20	Clear
MADRID	8	4	12	Clear
MONTREAL	1	1	15	Clear
NEW YORK	6	4	18	Clear
OSLO	8	4	18	Clear
PARIS	12	8	18	Clear
SAO PAULO	17	17	28	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	4	11	Clear
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear to partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Today's	High	Low
Jerusalem	61	16-25	26	16
Golan	46	15-27	27	15
Nahariya	42	23-28	28	23
Safed	38	23-28	28	23
Haifa Port	48	23-28	28	23
Tiberias	52	19-32	32	19
Nazareth	52	17-26	27	17
Afula	56	18-29	29	18
Sharon	53	18-28	28	18
Tel Aviv	62	20-28	28	20
B-G Airport	69	18-27	28	18
Jericho	48	19-32	32	19
Gaza	67	20-27	27	20
Be'er Sheva	51	17-28	28	17
Eilat	39	23-32	32	23

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Fink's Restaurant will reopen on Saturday, October 17, 1987 at 6 p.m. Telephone for reservations: 02-234523.

Austria's honorary consul dies at 84

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Dr. Jacob Brenner, Austria's honorary consul general in Tel Aviv, died on Sunday. He was 84. Born in 1903, Brenner served as Austria's honorary consul in Tel Aviv since 1954, and honorary consul general since 1977.

IDF kills gunman in Lebanon

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
METULLA. -- A gunman was killed in a clash with IDF troops in the eastern sector of the security zone in South Lebanon early Wednesday morning, the IDF spokesman reported yesterday. The encounter occurred in the difficult terrain of the foothills of Mount Hermon, near the village of Shaba'a. In the same area last month three IDF soldiers from the Givati Brigade were killed and four wounded in a clash with gunmen on their way to carry out attacks in Israel. The IDF troops involved in Wednesday morning's shoot-out suffered no casualties. The IDF spokesman said the soldiers had spotted a group of armed men moving south and opened fire. During a subsequent search of the area, troops discovered the body of one gunman, with a Kalashnikov rifle, magazines and a flak jacket alongside. It appeared that the group was making its way south to carry out attacks against the SLA and IDF targets inside the security zone.

TRADE

(Continued from Page One)
afternoon trading. The record for a one-day point decline on Wall Street is 91.55 set on Tuesday of last week, and the Dow Average has now lost more than 200 points or 7.8 per cent since the beginning of last week. Yesterday, stocks suffered a second successive rout after brief efforts at a recovery collapsed in the face of another rise in the prime lending rate. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 57.61 points, its fifth biggest single-day decline, to close at 2,355.09 in extremely heavy trading, according to unofficial figures.

MAZAL TOV to HANA and MURRAY GREENFIELD on the birth of their grandson, and to CARYN and ILAN on the arrival of a son, brother to Yael, in Jerusalem. GEFEN PUBLISHING LTD.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Reunification of Palestinian families gets support from Soviet Jew, Israelis

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Soviet Jewish emigre whose mother joined her in Israel under a family unification arrangement has teamed up with five other Israeli families in sponsoring six Palestinian families from the West Bank who have been denied family unification permits.

Galina Nabati and her mother, Tchernia Nordot, were among the Israelis who met with the Palestinian families Tuesday in Jerusalem. The meeting was sponsored by the Citizens Rights Movement at the home of movement activist Sarah Kaminker.

The Israeli and Palestinian families agreed to cooperate in lobbying Knesset members, waging a media campaign and holding demonstrations to press for Palestinian family unification.

Kaminker said the 12 families would be "in the forefront" of the battle for Palestinian family unification, and that three other Soviet Jewish emigre families had expressed interest in joining the groups' activities. The Israelis include MK Ran Cohen (CRM) and Prof. Edy Kaufman, who heads the Truman Institute at the Hebrew University.

A few thousand Palestinians and foreign citizens living abroad (including Soviet and East European wives of Palestinians) have been denied permission to join their spouses and families in the territories as permanent residents. Most visit their relatives on temporary visas, usually granted for three months. Only a small percentage of family unification requests are granted by the security authorities, who say a large population influx would strain the resources of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Palestinian family unification activists say the policy is deliberately aimed at preventing growth of the Palestinian population in the territories, and to encourage Palestinians to emigrate.

A Palestinian Committee for Family Unification, comprising families denied family unification permits, began its activities this year and staged several demonstrations in Jerusalem. The committee also sent a letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, asking him to raise the issue of Palestinian family unification when responding to Israeli demands for free emigration of Soviet Jews.

'Repatriation' for Soviet Jews to be stressed by Shamir in Shultz talks

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir is to propose that Jews be allowed to leave the Soviet Union according to the principle of repatriation in his talks this week with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shamir agreed to raise the proposal at the request of four of the country's most prominent Soviet olim -- Yosef Mendelovitch, Victor Brailovsky, Natan Sharanovsky and Yuli Edelstein. The four urged Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister Peres on Wednesday to stress that Ida Nudel's release should not lead to complacency about Soviet Jewry. After the meetings with Shamir and Peres, the four Soviet olim, all former prisoners of Zion, said that though the leaders were sympathetic, neither completely agreed with them, according to Yuri Shtern of the Jerusalem-based Soviet Jewry Information Centre.

Shamir, they said, was receptive to the principle of repatriation, which the Soviets have cited in allowing ethnic Germans to leave the USSR for Germany. By stressing repatriation, rather than human rights and unification of families, the activists for Soviet Jewish aliyah feel that there is a better chance of mass Jewish immigration, if and when the Soviet authorities are ready to allow it.

But Shamir, they said, was less inclined to their view that Soviet concessions on aliyah should precede the renewal of diplomatic ties between Israel and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the prime minister said he saw aliyah and diplomatic ties as unrelated.

Peres agreed with them that the struggle for aliyah took precedence over the renewal of diplomatic ties. But he disagreed with them on repatriation, saying that in his view this was mere semantics.

Uneventful, happy Simhat Tora

By DAVID BAKER
For the Jerusalem Post

While thousands of Israelis crowded into the country's synagogues yesterday to dance in joy at the completion of the yearly reading of the Torah, thousands of others marked Simhat Tora by exploring the great outdoors.

The 24-hour holiday commemorates the completion of the five books of Moses, and the commencement of the cycle by the reading of the first chapter of Genesis. The Judean Desert and the Negev proved to be big attractions. Most visitors enjoyed an uneventful day. The holiday was however marred by one incident in which a hiker was injured by a falling boulder in Nahal Arugot, near Ein Gedi. A helicopter ferried the man to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

The shores of Lake Kinneret were lined with picnickers and overnight campers. Many managed despite the shortness of the holiday to get down to Eilat.

On Wednesday night, when the festival began, congregants danced carrying Torah scrolls in all the synagogues and at the Western Wall.

FOREIGN MINISTRY

(Continued from Page One)
Agreement between the two and Savir is thought to ensure appointment. Appointments to senior posts must be approved by a bipartisan ministers committee composed of Peres, Yitzhak Navon, Moshe Arens and Avraham Shari. Sources close to Prime Minister Shamir said this week that the prime minister expected the appointment to the UN ambassadorship, as well as to the other top posts, to be decided in consultation between him and the foreign minister.

Controller Benny Navon, who went on a leave of absence when Shamir became foreign minister because he "could not work" with Shamir, is considered one of the leading candidates for the ambassadorship in London. A strong rival is Yosef Biran, the recently appointed assistant director-general for North America, who was ousted from the appointments committee after a row with Savir. Biran spent several years in London as the No. 2 man at the embassy there. Another candidate for London—who is also angling for Paris—is Arye Levin, head of the ministry's Research Centre.

There is no dearth of candidates for Paris and Bonn: The ministry is anxiously awaiting news of the plans of Ovadia Sofer, the current ambassador to France. Sofer has been abroad for more than the normally-accepted period of six years, but may decide to stay on a little longer. Yitzhak Minervy, assistant director-general for economic affairs, is one of those angling for the Paris post.

The promotion of Savir's candidacy for the ambassadorship in Bonn has created a mini-storm in the ministry. Savir, 34, is fluent in German, a qualification that is rare in the ministry. Insiders say that ministry employees would not object if Peres names Savir as one of the 11 "political appointments" allowed the foreign minister, but predict that ministry employees would be up in arms over an attempt to appoint him in his regular capacity of ministry employee. The workers, they say, would not approve of a "young" employee obtaining such a senior post.

The recent embroilment of U.S. Jewish organizations in the dispute over the international conference has lent more immediacy to the plans to replace New York Consul-General Moshe Yegar. Peres is said to have made up his mind — once again — to replace Yegar following his recent visit to New York. Benny Navon is one of the possi-



Nuns in their white habits stand out against the varied dress of others who stopped to observe Simhat Tora observance at the Western Wall (Rahamim Israeli)

Coverage of Nudel's arrival angers striking journalists

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Herzliya Studios, which provided the television crew and facilities for last night's coverage of Ida Nudel's arrival, may lose more than it gained by doing so, if television journalists carry out a threatened boycott.

Herzliya Studios and other television production companies had been asked by the National Association of Journalists not to break the Broadcasting Authority journalists' strike.

According to members of the strike committee, the general manager of Herzliya Studios reportedly told them that the company would not cover Nudel's arrival if the committee paid it the \$3,500 it would lose thereby.

Israel Television uses the company an average of 20 days a year at an average cost of \$5,000 a day. "Once the strike is over" strike committee members vowed, "we're going to boycott Herzliya Studios for at least three months. Work out what that's going to cost them."

The strike committee claims that it had not been approached to suspend the strike to cover Nudel's arrival. Had an approach been made, say committee members, "our response would have been affirmative."

The National Journalists Association said it felt betrayed by the fact that ITV director Haim Yavin, who must approve all material screened by the Second Channel, agreed to permit coverage of Nudel.

Representatives of both the Journalists Association and the IBA's management met on Wednesday with Nahman Orl, the Labour Ministry's head of labour relations. Their talks are to resume this morning.

The strikers say that to spare the public hardship they will soon produce news and current affairs programmes in halls around the country—for the time being in Hebrew only.

Warders take pride in detected escape

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prison Service officials are hoping that the uncovering of a plot by eight Palestinian terrorists to escape from the West Bank's biggest jail will help head off an expected barrage of criticism over their handling of security prisoners.

The discovery of the escape bid, from the giant Nablus prison on Tuesday, came at just the right moment for the hard-pressed service whose morale has been battered by escapes from Gaza jail in May, in which six convicted terrorists escaped, and from Nafha jail in the Negev last month, in which three more terrorists broke out.

Increased security ordered in all jails holding security prisoners is believed to be responsible for the discovery of the escape attempt at Nablus. A surprise spot-check by security staff led to the discovery of the beginning of a tunnel which was apparently headed towards an outside wall of the cell block.

The unexpected inspection caused panic among some of the prisoners and the signs of digging were found when a warder noticed that floor tiles under a bed appeared to have been moved. Prison governor, Mofid Abass, said the would-be escapees had been tunnelling for only two nights, using kitchen implements.

He said they were now being held in solitary confinement and would be interrogated. They include two men serving life sentences for the murder of Yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi in the Old City of Jerusalem in 1986, and a third doing life for the murder of an Israeli soldier in Ramallah in 1985.

Abass reflected Prison Service unhappiness at recent bad publicity when he said: "When we make a mistake there are always big headlines. This could be described as a success. How will it be treated?"

The service is bracing itself for the release, expected this week, of the full report on the Nafha break-out. It is already known that three warders are likely to be sacked for having lied to the investigators and that the future of the prison's governor is in the balance.

Meanwhile, at the Hebron Prison, guards fired tear gas to quell a riot by security prisoners on Wednesday morning. One prisoner was slightly hurt. The disturbance broke out during an unannounced search for dangerous objects reportedly smuggled in from outside the prison. Fifteen prisoners resisted and threw various objects at the prison guards.

Guinness scandal still foaming

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. -- A fifth prominent City figure, merchant banker Roger Seelig, was arrested yesterday by fraud squad detectives investigating the Guinness shares scandal.

Seelig, the former Morgan Grenfell corporate finance director, who served as Guinness's main adviser during the £2.8 million takeover of the Distillers drinks group last year, was arrested shortly after presenting himself for interview at fraud squad headquarters in Holborn. He was still being questioned last night.

Seelig's arrest came the day after Heron Group Chairman Gerald Ronson had been released on bail of £500,000 after being charged with eight offences relating to the scandal, including the theft of some £6 million.

Fraud squad sources said yesterday that further arrests were likely in the coming days, with some 17 officers now believed to be working full-time on investigating the illegal Guinness share support operation, allegedly managed by former Guinness chairman Ernest Saunders.

Ronson, vice president of the Joint Israel Appeal (JIA) and a key fundraiser for Israel, did not speak before, during or after his brief appearance at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on Wednesday.

He strode purposefully into court, a tall, imposing figure in a charcoal-grey suit, leaving his Jaguar parked on the double yellow lines outside. But Magistrate William Robins kept him waiting for some 10 minutes at the side of the courtroom, while he dealt with the case of a homeless young man up on credit card fraud charges.

When Ronson's case was called, he left the talking to barrister Timothy Cassel, and sat, hands clasped tightly together, in the dock. One of Britain's wealthiest men and the chairman of the country's second largest private company, Ronson was charged with the theft of £5.8 million and six other offences including fraud and falsifying documents.

But Cassel argued that his client was "adamant that he at no time acted dishonestly... let alone dishonestly."

Ronson was remanded until November 6 on bail of £500,000, with sureties of £250,000 each put up by property developer Harvey Sonning and Lex Services garage group chairman Trevor Chinn, who is joint president of the JIA.

Although Cassel stressed to the court that Ronson had fully cooperated with the Guinness inquiry, that he had paid back the money he received in fees from Guinness, and that "the suggestion that he might abscond would be absurd," Robins ordered Ronson to surrender his passport, on the understanding that he could apply for its return for business travel abroad.

Swastika daubings mystify TA police

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. -- After finding swastikas painted on public buildings here for the fifth day in a row, police still don't know who's wielding the spray-can. Over the past two days, the Nazi symbol was daubed on the walls of the courthouse, the Mivtahim building, the Tel Aviv Labour Council building and the Jewish Agency headquarters. Each of the sites, except for the courthouse, has been similarly defaced in recent weeks.

With great sorrow we announce the passing of

ANNA ZENTNER

The funeral will take place today, Friday, October 16, 1987, at 2:00 p.m. at the Kibbutz Elon cemetery.

Kibbutz Elon

With deep sorrow, we mourn the death of our beloved

Dr. ANNA WILDIKANN

(Riga-Lambers-Jerusalem)
Passed away on October 15, 1987.
Dr. Avraham and Channa Eldelman and family, Givatayim
Dr. Shmuel and Haya Eldelman and family, Haifa.

Rabbi Herman Goldenberg and Rabbi Bernard Goldenberg

announce with deep sorrow the passing, in the United States, of their sister

LEAH FRIMMER

Shiva will be observed at 82 Rehov Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem, through Thursday morning, October 22, 1987.

The unveiling of the tombstone of our dear

NAHUM LEON FREIDLESS

will take place on Monday, October 19, 1987 at 3 p.m. at Kibbutz Gal-on.

Miriam Freidless Kibbutz Gal-on

On the 29th anniversary of the death of our dear mother, grandmother and mother-in-law

MALKA (Maria) LASZLO

widow of the late Journalist Ernst Zwi Laszlo, we will visit her grave at the Har Hamenuchot Cemetery, Jerusalem on Tuesday, October 20, 1987 at 2 p.m.

The Family

A Memorial Service for

Dr. SIDNEY WEISSMAN

will be held on Thursday, October 22, 1987, at 3:30 p.m. at the Kfar Etzion cemetery.

With great sorrow and pain we announce the death of my husband, our father and grandfather

YITZHAK ROSENTHAL

We are sitting shiva at the family home in Tel Aviv.

Wife: Tsilek
Son and daughter-in-law: Robert and Stella Rosenthal
Grandchildren: Natasha and Roni

Over 400 die in battles Surrender and talk, Indians tell Tamils

COLOMBO (Reuters). — India urged the besieged Tamils of Jaffna to surrender on Thursday amid signs the Indian army had slowed their advance on the northern Sri Lankan rebel stronghold.

An Indian high commission official said 79 Indian soldiers had been killed, 17 were missing and more than 260 wounded in six days of fighting in the island's north and east. About 380 rebels were killed, the official said.

"We urge the LTTE not to hold the Tamil population hostage and to surrender," the official said. "Even now they can still be given a chance to join the political mainstream."

The official said the Tigers were under artillery and mortar fire but Indian forces could not launch their long-awaited assault on the town because of stiff guerrilla resistance, land mines and concern over civilian casualties.

But the official from the Indian high commission said: "We are not bogged down." Sri Lankan state radio said yesterday that Indian troops backed by artillery and armour were poised to attack rebels massed for a final battle in Jaffna.

Among the Indians killed yesterday were 20 soldiers who died in a landmine explosion in the Batticaloa area.

The official said civilians were experiencing hardship in Jaffna but rebels were preventing them from leaving because they wanted to use them as hostages.

No estimates on the number of civilians were available.

The official said India might send more troops to Sri Lanka to help in the offensive. At least 15,000 Indian soldiers and paramilitary police have been sent to the island — half deployed in the north, officials in New Delhi said.

Indian officials said they could not confirm or deny a report by the Sri Lankan state radio that five Indian soldiers captured in the fight for Jaffna were burned alive by rebels who hung flaming car tyres around their necks.

Indian government radio reported 50 rebels and one Indian soldier killed in the latest onslaught, raising the death toll in the six-day thrust to more than 250 rebels and 58 Indian soldiers.

In eastern Sri Lanka, meanwhile, the deaths yesterday morning of 10 Sinhalese civilians and 25 Indian and Sri Lankan soldiers were blamed on Tamil rebels.

The rebels attacked two trucks carrying Sinhalese villagers and hacked to death at least 10 of them, Sri Lankan military sources said. Five Sri Lankan security force men also were killed near Kantali when their truck hit a mine, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Near Batticaloa, south along the coast, Tamil rebels detonated buried explosives under an Indian patrol, killing 20 soldiers and injuring four others, the sources said.

Peru police act on nationalizing of banks

LIMA (Reuters). — Hundreds of riot police surrounded Peru's biggest private bank and smashed down its doors with an armoured truck on Wednesday to enforce a new bank nationalisation law, witnesses said.

Riot police, some firing teargas to disperse protesters, ringed the Banco de Credito as Economy Ministry administrators moved in, witnesses said.

Workers locked the bank doors when the police began arriving in force. Francisco Pardo, head of the association of banks, which is bitterly opposed to a new law nationalising 10 private banks and 23 credit and insurance houses, said: "This is a serious violation of constitutional rights." A government communiqué confirmed that administrators had taken charge of two banks and a finance house in line with the law which became effective on Monday.

It named the companies as the Banco de Credito, its associated finance house Financiera de Credito and the smaller Banco Wiesse.

"The intervention at the three institutions has been realised with no major incidents and does not affect savings or deposits," the communiqué said.

Pardo said he would not leave his own bank, the Banco Mercantil, where he has slept for two weeks to guard against a government takeover.

"All of the bankers are going to resist until the police come and get us out," he said.

Police took up positions outside the Banco de Credito early on Tuesday after an announcement that a majority of its shares had been sold to bank employees.

The Economy Ministry denounced the sale and issued a decree suspending the bank's operations for 48 hours.



About 20 people in wheelchairs after being wounded during the civil war in Lebanon, crossed the dividing line between the Moslem and Christian sectors of Beirut on Wednesday in a demonstration to protest against violence.

Taiwan to allow citizens to visit families in China

TAIPEI (AFP). — Taiwan residents can start applying from November 2 to visit long-lost relatives in China, the Taipei government said yesterday as it spelled out conditions for travelling to the mainland.

Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang Party on Wednesday said it was lifting a 38-year ban on travel to mainland China, imposed after it fled here with its army in 1949 after the Communist Party took power in Beijing.

Interior Minister Wu Poh Hsiung told a news conference that application forms would be available from 134 Chinese embassies in Taipei and the southern port city of Kaohsiung.

One trip a year via an intermediate point such as Tokyo or Hong-

kong, lasting no longer than three months, would be allowed — although the duration can be extended for special reasons such as illness. Wu said. The Red Cross will refer applications to the Interior Ministry's bureau of exit and entry, which would prepare special "relative visit" passports, he added. Once travellers return to Taiwan, they would be asked to write a short report "for Red Cross purposes," he said.

Under the new rules, travel privileges will be restricted to family reunions, not tourism or business, and Taiwan legislators, government employees and military personnel cannot apply. The Red Cross is acting as an intermediary, as Taiwan continues to maintain a strict policy of "no contact, no negotiations, no compromise" with China.

No bidders for Hitler's peaked cap

By DAVID HOROVITZ
LONDON. — The field-grey peaked cap worn by Hitler from 1938 until his death came up for auction in London this week — and nobody wanted it.

The cap was part of a range of Nazi memorabilia auctioned by Phillips — the only auctioneers here prepared to deal in Third Reich items — and had a reserve price of \$10,000.

Prior to the sale, Phillips officials had estimated that the cap would sell for as much as \$30,000, but when the bidding started, it failed to reach its reserve price, and was withdrawn.

Soviets could ease law against dissidents

MOSCOW (Reuters). — A senior Soviet official said this week that two laws used widely against dissidents over the past 25 years were under serious review and one might be scrapped.

Valentin Zagladin, a close aide to Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, made the statement during a television discussion between members of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, and senators and congressmen in Washington.

Zagladin said the two articles — which cover anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and defaming the state — were being discussed by a commission in the light of reforms launched under Gorbachev.

"They will be changed... The element of criminality will probably be removed from such offences," Zagladin said. "We are discussing whether one of them is even needed at all." Under one of the two laws, article 70 of the criminal code, dozens of dissidents were jailed for long terms. They included writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel in the 1960s and members of unofficial human rights groups until the early 1980s.

The article, fiercely criticised by Western human rights organisations, provides for up to 10 years in prison or labour camp, followed by up to five years of exile inside the Soviet Union.

Zagladin, deputy chief of the Communist Party's international department and a Supreme Soviet deputy, said the article was likely to be considerably revised "in the light of new circumstances and to bring our legislation up to date."

Zagladin's statement was immediately welcomed by U.S. Senator Daniel Moynihan, for years a bitter critic of the Soviet human rights record, who was taking part in the programme at the Washington end.

Moynihan said: "Mr Zagladin's sincerity is really startling... Clearly there is a different situation today (in the Soviet Union)."

Zagladin said many Soviet laws reflected "the siege situation under which we lived for so long" — a clear reference to what officials in Moscow often describe as long decades of "capitalist hostility" towards the Soviet state.

"Clearly the time has come to review them..."

According to Soviet officials and dissidents themselves, most people serving sentences under article 190 have been released this year, many under an amnesty declared for next month's 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Others, serving terms under article 70 have, also been freed, although anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda were specifically excluded from the list of offences covered by the amnesty.

Zagladin proposed that the Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress regularly exchange information on human rights issues and discuss individual cases. "You have problems, and we know we have plenty to reflect on too," he said.

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Chemistry and physics winners named

Nobel discoveries made by accident

STOCKHOLM (AP). — The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences says the discoveries that led to this year's Nobel Prizes in chemistry and physics were made by accident.

Two Americans and a French researcher shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry announced Wednesday, and a West German said a Swiss scientist won the prize in physics for a breakthrough in superconductors that could lead to faster computers and speedier trains.

A spokesman for the academy that awards the Nobel prize in literature said the 1987 award will not be revealed this week.

The chemistry prize was won by chemists Donald Cram of the University of California at Los Angeles, Charles Pedersen, a graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Jean-Marie Lehn of the Universite Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg, France.

They developed molecules that can link up with other particular molecules, a principle now used in medical testing. Their work could lead to an endless supply of energy by extracting hydrogen from water, said Academy member Bo Malmstrom. It also could give insight into crucial biological reactions.

West German Georg Bednorz



Eighty-two-year-old Charles J. Pedersen, of Salem, New Jersey, one of the joint winners of the Nobel Chemistry Prize. (Reuters)

and Swiss Alex Mueller, researchers at the IBM Zurich research laboratory in Switzerland, won the physics prize for developing ceramic material that can act as a superconductor at a higher temperature than before.

Mueller and Bednorz both cautioned that many problems remained to be solved in the field of superconductivity. "Experiments with other materials are now necessary to understand the phenomenon better on the theoretical level," said Mueller.

'J'accuse' for sale but can't leave France

PARIS (AP). — The original manuscript of "J'accuse," Emile Zola's impassioned defence of Alfred Dreyfus, will not be allowed to leave France after it is auctioned in December, French culture minister Francois Leotard said Wednesday.

The 39-page manuscript is being put up for sale by Dr. Brigitte Place-Zola, the novelist's great granddaughter at Sotheby's in Monaco, on December 8.

"The manuscript belongs to the national heritage," Leotard said in a television interview. "It will be considered as a classified historical document." The manuscript can be purchased by a foreigner but "it will not be allowed to leave France," he said. He compared it to an important monument or antique.

"J'accuse" — French for "I accuse" — originally was published in L'Aurore, a leading French newspaper, on January 13, 1898. Addressed to President Felix Faure, it unmasked an attempt within the military to frame Dreyfus, the Jewish captain convicted of treason against the state and imprisoned on Devil's Island in the Caribbean.

Zola's letter thrust the matter into the political limelight and made the situation a cause celebre. The nation became divided into camps for and against the imprisoned captain.

Zola was sentenced to jail for libel, but fled to England. He was granted amnesty a few months later and returned to France.

Reagan turns to public on Bork

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Reagan, in a last-ditch bid to save the Supreme Court nomination of Conservative Appeals Court Judge Robert Bork, urged the American people on Wednesday to put pressure on the Senate to confirm his controversial choice.

But Democratic opponents charged that by dragging out the battle, Reagan was undermining the constitutional process of selecting members of the nation's highest court.

In a major setback for Reagan, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 9-5 last week to recommend Bork's rejection. The full Senate is expected to vote on the matter soon.



TROUBLED: World chess champion Gary Kasparov during his second match against challenger Anatoly Karpov for the world title being contested in Seville. Kasparov won the game after the first had been drawn. (AFP)

Burkina Faso coup

ABIDJAN (AFP). — Burkina Faso leader Thomas Sankara was overthrown yesterday. Burkina Faso national radio announced in a broadcast monitored here. The announcement came after residents of Ouagadougou reported gunfire outside Sankara's home.

European MPs say 'No' to condom dispenser

STRASBOURG, France (AP). — A plan to install condom-dispensing machines in the buildings of the European Parliament has been criticized by some members who contend it would tarnish the parliament's image.

British Labour member, Barry Seal, issued a statement yesterday saying the condom machines would "give people the impression that we are all sex-mad instead of knuckling down to our work."

"I am all in favour of responsible action against Aids, including the provision of condoms," Seal said. But "this is completely uncalled for."

The proposal was made by Jean Feldt, director general of the parliament. He cited public concern about the spread of Aids and the fact that drug stores that sell condoms are "very far from the..."



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Jane Fonda drops work to welcome her friend Ida

By ANDREA KING
For the Jerusalem Post

Jane Fonda, who serves as a role model for many women worldwide, rejoiced last night as her role model, Ida Nudel, arrived in Israel.

Fonda became involved with Nudel's case seven years ago and has since campaigned actively for her release. After arriving in Israel early yesterday morning, Fonda spoke to The Jerusalem Post, discussing her involvement in Nudel's case and the profound impact it has had on her life.

"We all need role models, examples to turn to when the going gets rough," says Fonda who left Mexico, where she is working on a film, to greet Nudel. "And Ida served as a role model for me. From her I learned about tenacity and courage, about never giving up and always appealing to people's humanity. There are great lessons to be learned from what Ida went through in the labour camp in Siberia and elsewhere. Many times she could have stood back and looked at the totality of her situation and caved in, but instead she would chisel away at the details little by little in very human ways: her garden was important, the flowers were important, her dog, her friends and secretly teaching the children of Bendori about the Holy Days kept her going."

The film star became involved in Nudel's plight after a 1980 visit to Israel when she met with Nudel's sister Elana Fridman and I-WIN, (Israeli Women for Ida Nudel). After returning to Los Angeles, Fonda read the material she had been given and with encouragement of Havi Scheindlin, former director of the Greater Los Angeles Commission on Soviet Jewry, joined the fight for Nudel's release.

"I often have to feel personally and emotionally attached before I become involved," says Fonda, who is here with her husband California State Assemblyman Tom Hayden. "And the more I found out about Ida, the more interesting she became to me as a person."

Fonda began making speeches about Nudel, writing letters to her and to politicians and Soviet officials. She ran in four 10-kilometre races on behalf of Soviet Jewry and in one race carried a poster with Nudel's face which she held up when she ran by the cameras. Fonda and her aides also kept in close contact with Fridman, calling weekly to share news about Nudel. Last summer Fonda refused to attend the Moscow Film Festival as a guest unless Nudel was released.

"Frankly, I never believed that Ida would get out," says Fonda. "For some reason she seemed to be

particularly hated by the KGB, more than anyone. Because she was a woman, was so outspoken and they couldn't crush her, they seemed to have singled her out for unbelievable harassment and I felt that her very courage had sealed her fate and that she wouldn't be allowed out."

In April 1984 Fonda travelled to Bendori, Moldavia, where Nudel was living in exile, to meet the woman whose freedom she had been fighting for. "Up until the time I met Ida I was very discouraged," says Fonda, who recalls sitting with the Prisoner of Zion and going over stacks of letters that Nudel had received.

"She told me about getting back from Siberia and finding sacks of letters from Jews and Christians from all over the world. It is so important for people to understand how things that seem so insignificant to us mean so much to them. When I met Ida she was writing letters to prisoners and other refugees. I learned so much from her and got so much out of her stories that it kept me involved."

Fonda brought Nudel a necklace from Israel and Nudel gave Fonda a coral necklace that belonged to her mother.

After leaving the Soviet Union Fonda says that whenever she started to feel discouraged she would



Fonda and Ida Nudel in Bendori in April 1984 (Marshall Grossman)

Imagine "Ida sitting at that little desk and writing to Sharanovsky and others. I felt that if she could keep doing that, the least I could do was to keep trying on her behalf. We in democratic countries take for granted our freedoms and by meeting people who have suffered because of their beliefs it makes us appreciate more what we have."

Fonda feels that she played "some small part" in Nudel's release, but

adds that, "when you are famous you get all kinds of credit for all kinds of things. And it's important for those of us who are famous to realize that most of what we do has to do with what everyone else did before us, without receiving any recognition. Because I'm famous I get thanked, but I would not have been involved were it not for the Soviet Jewry movement that was there before me and will be there after me."

Thousands turn out on the Ashkelon dunes for a rumbling, buzzing day at the car track

A day at the Ashkelon dirt track car races is an assault on the senses.

The bright sun is clouded by dust, the air is full of the various rumblings and whinnings, buzzings and moanings of cars professionally put together with the backing of car importers advertising their wares, or stuck together with the love and skills of friendship between drivers and mechanics and those who believe in the drivers and mechanics.

The smell of hot engines and gas, new oils and rubber, and the occasional whisper of perfume worn by a driver's wife, a sponsor's daughter or a mechanic's sister, mingles in the pits.

On the dune slope of the natural amphitheatre, the murmur of the gathering crowd is only partially defeated by the announcer's voice reporting on every swerve on the course.

There are, in a way, three dimensions to a day at the races. There's the driver and his family and friends, the car and its mechanics and their friends, and then there's what actually happens on the course. In a way it doesn't matter

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv Robert Rosenberg

who wins. What matters is the drama of the start, the momentary concern of the first corner, the question of what is happening behind the wall of dust, the flashing moment that passes before the observer's mind registers what was seen.

There are no instant video replays at the races.

It's impossible to know exactly what forced Ram Landes' car to flip into the air, swirl three times and send tiny droplet-like flashes of plexiglass illuminated by the sun filtering through the dust cloud like rain drops in a sunshower.

It's impossible to know exactly, in slow motion precision, where Sharon Eber hesitated just that much to fall too far behind to ever quite catch up to the leader of the heat. And it can never be explained why Moti Nir could be so brilliant in one race and so slow in the next.

Each turn of the circuit is a new drama of this car trying to catch that car. And gradually, as the heats pass, from quarter-finals to semi-finals to finals, cars become recognizable and drivers' styles become known. One driver has a knack of knocking opponents' cars into dirt barriers; another has a tendency to drift too wide coming around the long curve that leads into the straightaway. And a third driver's four-wheel drive car guarantees him a win in every heat he enters.

Many thousands of people attend the Ashkelon races, though as far as the participants are concerned it would be just as wonderful if only they showed up or if many more thousands attended.

Certainly there is pleasure in winning, and in seeing a friend do well through one heat and the next. But for many of those who drive onto the packed-dirt route, it seems that participation is enough.

A driver who, race after race, comes in last—or next to last—may momentarily offer up a look of sorrowful frustration, but immediately afterwards he'll share a memory of a

moment from the race itself, an explanation of what happened at this or that curve, and in doing so, he is not only reliving the moment that thrilled him, he is offering up the closest thing to an instant replay that exists at a race that will never be televised.

For a few hours, worldly concerns give way to the need to decide where to watch: the lead cars chasing each other, or the cars in the rear, further back on the track, also struggling in combat. It's a race, and every racer is a potential winner, even if it's to win fifth place instead of sixth.

Ashkelon, a sleepy town on a beach, wakes up for a day and seems to become an extension of Tel Aviv, and at City Hall, a few streets away from the track, plans are made for future races, bigger races, ways to put Ashkelon on the map.

The racing season ended this week and the next season begins next spring, during Pessah. Until then, those who were there will have their instant replays in their minds, hoping that next year they'll be able to see even more to remember.

Arbitrators to inspect Taba

GENEVA (Reuters).—International arbitrators are to inspect the Taba coastal strip in February to assess claims on the popular beach area by both Israel and Egypt, official arbitration sources said here this week.

The five-member arbitration tribunal, set up last December to judge the dispute, mentioned February 15 and 16 as tentative dates for the visit, the sources said.

After signing the peace treaty with Egypt in 1979, Israel handed over Sinai, minus Taba, in 1982. The tribunal, which includes one Israeli and one Egyptian, will decide the case by a binding majority vote.

The tribunal this week also agreed to accept a third written brief from the parties on February 1. On February 29, following the Taba visit, Israel and Egypt will begin to present oral arguments before the tribunal, the sources said.

The tribunal will meet in March to hear the debate and will make its decision shortly after the close of oral arguments, the sources said.

Expert says sperm test is unreliable as identification of rape suspect

HAIFA (Itim).—No reliable test exists to identify a man from sperm, a medical expert said in the district court here this week. The expert was testifying in an appeal against the 15-day detention of a male nurse suspected of raping a mentally ill woman who was under sedation in an emergency ward.

Police told the court on Tuesday that sperm stains on the sheets from the woman's hospital bed had been sent to a forensic laboratory. The head of a bacteriological laboratory and blood bank stated that the origin of the sperm could not be determined by a lab test.

The court considered and reduced the suspect's detention period by three days.

BASHOMER—The 80th anniversary of Hashomer, yishuv's first self-defence organization was celebrated recently at Kfar Giladi.

Austrian envoy to stay in Israel 'for time being'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Austria intends to maintain its ambassador in Tel Aviv "for the time being," President Kurt Waldheim told Austrian reporters in a background briefing this week.

At the same time, Waldheim expressed the hope that the "principle of reciprocity" would prevail in Israeli-Austrian relations. But Waldheim indicated that Austria would not insist on full reciprocity regarding the exchange of ambassadors, despite a threat last month by Foreign Minister Alois Mock to withdraw Austria's ambassador from Tel Aviv unless Israel appoints an ambassador to Vienna.

Waldheim said that "quiet diplomacy" should be used to cement relations between Austria and Israel and between Austria and the U.S.,

which has stated that it will refuse Waldheim entry because of his World War II army service with the Nazis.

He expressed the hope that the upcoming presentation of credentials by the new American ambassador—former Time magazine editor-in-chief Henry Grunwald—would improve relations between the two countries, and perhaps with Israel as well.

Israel recently rejected an American suggestion that the ceremony of Grunwald's accreditation be used as "a cover" for the submission of credentials by a new Israeli envoy. Israel has not replaced former ambassador Michael Elizur, who retired last October, and has stated that it will not do so as long as Waldheim is president.

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12:45 General Hospital	6:45 CNN Sports (Satnet)	12:25 Late night with David Letterman (Satnet)
1:30 Hour Magazine	7:10 Night Court	
2:20 Bonaventure	7:35 Simon and Simon	1:15 The Cosby Show
2:45 Sesame Street	8:25 Community Bulletin Board	2:00 National League Playoffs game = 7 (Live)
3:45 Dragon S. Liar	8:30 Trapper John MD	
4:10 Smurfs	8:30 Hotel	5:00 Movie: Double Take (pt 2 of 2)
4:45 Fame	10:20 CNN Headline News (Satnet)	8:35 Movie: Double Take (pt 1 of 2)
5:35 Jeopardy	10:50 CNN Sports (Satnet)	

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Institute to be built in Judean Hills

Cottage-setting care for mentally handicapped at new \$2m. facility

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

The ground was broken for an unusual residential, treatment and educational centre for mentally handicapped children and adults in the Judean Hills yesterday, providing hope for parents who have nowhere to send them.

The first stage of the Beth David Institute will encompass 100 residential units at the cost of \$2 million in foreign donations. After it is completed in 1989, the second stage with facilities for an additional 100 will begin, to be followed by the third stage for a similar number.

The institute is designed to have eight residential cottages, each of 400 square metres and with 24 beds. An apartment for house parents is planned for each unit, along with a synagogue, gymnasium, dining room, in-patient and out-patient clinics, a pool, motel for visiting relatives, schools and workshops. Residential cottages for married handicapped couples are also included in the plans. The institute will have a modern Orthodox atmosphere, but

residents will not have to come from observant homes.

There exists no other modern, religious facility of this sort and size that is operated with American-style professionalism, maintain Beth David volunteers.

The new facility, to be located across the road from Telshe Stone, a 10-minute drive from Jerusalem, will replace the Beth David residential home for the retarded in Maaz Zion, which was established seven years ago and cares for some two dozen residents. It was founded by American-born rabbi and psychologist Jacob Landman, who has a daughter in the Maaz Zion home.

He not only supervises the home, but also is almost single-handedly raising the millions of dollars for the massive new project: A fund-raising dinner at the Jerusalem Ramada Renaissance Hotel last night helped Beth David reach its goal. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' Service for the Mentally Handicapped will help finance the operation of the new facility, but the ministry can contribute only marginally to build it.

Israelis welcome Nobel tribute to Costa Rica

By MENACHEM SHALEV and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

It couldn't have happened to a nicer country — this was the unanimous opinion in Jerusalem on the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Costa Rican President Dr. Oscar Arias Sanchez.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir promptly congratulated Arias, saying that he was "very happy" and "satisfied that the president of the friendly country, Costa Rica, which we all respect and admire, is this year's recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize." Shamir praised the "welcome peace efforts" of Arias and Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister Peres cabled Arias, saying that his winning the Nobel Prize constituted "world-wide recognition of your efforts for peace." Costa Rica, Peres wrote, "serves as a beacon of the hope for peace and as a paragon of democracy."

Foreign Ministry sources said that Costa Rica has consistently been one of the friendliest countries in the world to Israel. Costa Rica, they said, has always supported Israel in the UN and took a brave — and solitary — decision in 1982 to return its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (It has since been followed by El Salvador.)

The Foreign Ministry sources noted that Costa Rica abolished its army several years ago, and thus receives no military assistance from Israel. The two countries have close cultural and agricultural ties and a smattering of trade.

The sources said that Costa Rica has steadfastly supported Israel since 1948 and that its "bravery and moral principles should be lauded." They said that Arias has maintained the friendly policy towards Israel.

No Arab country has an embassy in Costa Rica. It has frequently been threatened by Arab countries because of its warm attitude to Israel, and Costa Rican figures do not stand much chance of being elected to head international forums for the same reason.

Former Knesset secretary Netanel Lorch said that President Arias had made a contribution of potentially historic dimensions to the re-establishment of peace and democracy in unhappy Central America by authoring the recent agreement signed in Guatemala by the presidents of five Central American republics, providing for the simultaneous introduction of cease-fires, along with the restoration of democracy.

Costa Rica's ambassador to Israel, Laureano Alban, stated that "President Oscar Arias has won this recognition and my country deserves it." Arias' "tireless and visionary" struggle for peace "is a lesson for peace and dialogue," he noted.

New stress on cooperation for Armoured Corps

The first group of Armoured Corps officers trained to cooperate closely with other corps — including anti-aircraft gunners — graduated at a training base in the Negev on

Tuesday. Their course reflected a break with the long-held view that the tank corps should fight alone: the unit commander told defence reporters.

Cinematheque

October 16 — October 24

Fri. 16:00 The Big Chill, Dir: Lawrence Kasdan; 22:00 Perry See Got Married, Dir: Francis Coppola; Sat. 20:30 Platoon, Dir: Oliver Stone; 22:30 I Even Met Some Happy Gypsies, Dir: Alexander Petrov; 21:45 Male, Dir: Alain Resnais; Sun. 19:00 Christmas in July, Dir: Preston Sturges; 21:00 In Memory of Alvin Karpis, Dir: Bernard Berthod; Mon. 19:00 Pandemonium, Dir: Ettore Scola; 19:00 Force of Evil, Dir: Abraham Polonsky; 21:00 I Soldi Ignati, Dir: Mario Monicelli; 21:30 Crime Of The Heart, Dir: Bruce Beresford; Tue. 16:00 Snow White And The Seven Dwarfs, Dir: David Hand; 19:00 La Notte Di San Lorenzo, Dir: Paolo and Vittorio Taviani; 19:00 The Great Moment, Dir: Preston Sturges; 21:00 Letter From An Unknown Woman, Dir: Max Ophüls; 21:30 Satyricon, Dir: Federico Fellini; Wed. 17:00 Had The Conquering

Hero, Dir: Preston Sturges; 19:00 A Room With A View, Dir: James Ivory; 19:00 Double Murder, Dir: Steno; 21:00 Uccello E Uccello, Dir: Pier Paolo Pasolini; 21:30 Tangos — L'Edo De Gardel, Dir: Fernando Solinas; Thu. 17:00 Sullivan's Travels, Dir: Preston Sturges; 19:00 Il Conformista, Dir: Bernardo Bertolucci; 19:00 Toomars, Dir: Pier Paolo Pasolini; 21:00 The Shanghai Gesture, Dir: Joseph von Sternberg; 21:00 Le Bal, Dir: Enrico Scola; 24:00 Tree Stories, Dir: David Byrne; Fri. 14:00 Macaroni, Dir: Ettore Scola; 14:00 The Palm Beach Story, Dir: Preston Sturges; 22:00 Annie Hall, Dir: Woody Allen; Sat. 19:00 We Loved Each Other So Much, Dir: Ettore Scola; 19:30 Children Of A Lesser God, Dir: Randy Haines; 21:30 Sgt. Pepper: It Was 20 Years Ago Today, Dir: J. Sheppard; 21:30 Peeping Toms, Dir: Uri Zohar

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NO to an International Peace Conference! NO to Shimon Peres and his friends!

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Whoever claims that the Soviet Union is not Israel's enemy — he is a Russian patriot and not a patriot of Israel or of mankind! Therefore, we say NO to the activities of Shimon Peres and his friends regarding the so-called "peace conference"! Whilst Arabs are slaughtering Jews in the State of Israel just because they are Jews, Israel cannot be called to order as the supposedly guilty party; as though Israel was the offender, jeopardizing good-neighbourly relations! THIS IS THE LIE underlying Shimon Peres's "peace" conference!

We won't go like lambs to the slaughter, a communist trap in the guise of a "peace" conference! Its purpose is not peace but a paving of the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the Middle East and drawing Israel into its orbit!

Tishrei 23, 5748 — October 16, 1987.

Golda Yellin,

Ma'oz National Zionist Movement

Sign here against the lie called the "Peace Conference":

Surname & name Address Tel. no.

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הכרזת מלחמה

A Palestinian's open letter to Shultz

'Israel cannot rule 1.4 million Palestinians against their will forever. It has to share either the land or the rights; it cannot have both,' writes Daoud Kuttab

DEAR Mr. Shultz,

It was with pleasure that many in our Palestinian community in the occupied West Bank and Gaza welcomed the news of your plans to visit our area.

We are aware that your long absence from the Middle East has been due to the failure of the May 17, 1983 Lebanon-Israel agreement, which you had sponsored and which has become a forgotten piece of paper. But the lessons of that failure could become the backbone of a new successful and lasting agreement in our troubled region.

The May 17 agreement failed because it wasn't signed with the legitimate representatives of the Lebanese people. Thus, it was signed with a party that was unable to deliver. The very same unpleasant fate will result if your government ignores the legitimate representatives of the two parties to the Middle East conflict, namely the Israelis and Palestinians.

The Israelis have a sovereign government which Palestinians and Arabs have accepted as one party to the conflict. But on the other hand, we — the Palestinian people — and our legitimate representative the PLO, have not been accepted either by the Israelis (who are our adversaries) nor by the U.S., which claims to be a friend of Arabs.

With our understanding of the U.S. as being a superpower and a country with a tradition of democracy and support for freedom and right of self-determination, we are at a loss to understand why your government has taken such a negative stand towards our people and their legitimate rights.

Your government should be interested in a stable Middle East. Stability can only be achieved if the wrongs committed against the Palestinian people can be made right.

We believe that right is right and not as we have been seeing during the past twenty years of occupation namely that might is right.

What do we Palestinians want?

Palestinians have diverse views in the same way that Palestinians are diversified in their location. Just as you will find Palestinians in refugee camps in Lebanon and Jordan, and just as we have Palestinian farmers and businessmen, we also have different points of view. Most Palestinians prefer an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We also have Palestinians who would like to see some sort of confederation between the West Bank and Gaza with Jordan. Others would have nothing to do with Jordan and the Hashemite Kingdom. Today we have Palestinians who have publicly called for annexation by Israel and giving Palestinians equal rights.

But for all Palestinians, whether those living directly under Israeli occupation or those living in the diaspora, there is definite agreement on the need to radically change the status quo, which is the apparently unending Israeli occupation. Israel cannot continue to have the cake and eat it too. It cannot rule 1.4 million Palestinians against their will forever. It has to share either the land or the rights; it cannot have both.

The Israeli occupation has been financially profitable to Israel (to the tune of \$80 million a year according to Israeli researcher Meron Benvenisti). For Palestinians, however, it has meant a setback to the local economy, a deterioration in the area of human and civil rights, harassment, collective punishments and much more.

On the personal and human level, the Israeli occupation has meant physical separation not only from the Arab world in general but a separation of members of the same family. Friends and neighbours, schoolmates and work associates, are literally unable to see each other, talk to each other or write to each other.

The problem of separated families doesn't only include the hun-



drreds of thousands of refugees who have not been allowed to return to their homes, but also includes many new tragedies resulting from a deliberate Israeli policy of considering us merely as "residents."

The cases of thousands of mothers, wives, husbands and children not allowed to be permanently joined with loved ones is a problem that cannot be ignored.

This suffering, however, has not turned the majority of our people to despair. Today more than ever, the call for peace by Palestinians everywhere and by the PLO leadership cannot be ignored or dismissed.

The Palestine National Council representing all the different factions in the PLO have recently agreed to the idea of the international conference in which the PLO plays an equal role with all the partners.

We are quite aware of the U.S. policy not to talk to or deal with the PLO. No policy can be so wrong. As one of our professors, Dr. Saeb Erekat, once said: "If there were no PLO, a PLO would have to be created." Such a statement is made because we Palestinians know that any settlement to our long conflict with the Israelis will most certainly be a compromise with our dreams. No party can make a compromise unless it has the full backing of the Palestinian people everywhere.

It is possible, Mr. Secretary, that you meet with certain West Bank Palestinians who would advocate the Jordanian option, or others who would advocate a Palestinian state. But the only organization that has the support and trust of all sectors of our society, of those in the refugee camps and those in the city, of those carrying weapons and those speaking of non-violent struggle, of those in the village and those in the city, of the students and the businessmen, the only organization that can speak for all these groups is the PLO.

And your government knows that the PLO can deliver. In 1981 the PLO signed the ceasefire agreement on the Lebanon-Israel border worked out by Special Envoy Philip Habib. For 11 months the PLO kept the guns silent. In 1982, the PLO also carried out the evacuation agreement from Beirut, also worked out by Habib.

The PLO has also publicly declared its opposition to acts of violence outside the occupied territories. PLO officials including Chairman Arafat have met with Israelis who have come in peace and who recognized our peoples' rights.

More and more Israelis are convinced today that direct PLO-Israeli talks are the correct way to find a lasting solution. They are convinced that the Jordanian Option will only delay the inevitable. While the num-

ber of such Israelis is on the increase, it is still a small group. The general Israeli public, and not just the right wing as King Hussein feels, is certainly opposed to any settlement. And why should we blame them when the U.S. government itself, which is not even a direct party to the conflict, carries out such negative actions as closing the Palestine Information Office in Washington.

It is as if the American government and the Israelis are closing their ears and eyes so that they would not face the facts. These actions remind one of the American saying, "I have made up my mind, don't confuse me with the facts."

Mr. Secretary, as you visit this part of the world, we hope that you can stop and hear us out. We hope you can hear the cries of our mothers whose sons are in jail, the cries of the wives whose husbands are not allowed to live with them. We hope you can think of Amnesty's prisoner of conscience Faisal Hussein, who is serving a six-month administrative detention because he had the courage to seek peace with a member of the Likud Party.

If you sincerely hear these voices, you will certainly know who wants peace, and who is opposed to a just and lasting peace.

(Daoud Kuttab is a Palestinian journalist living in Jerusalem.)

The voices of reason have been drowned by the rallying cries of extremists, writes Hirsh Goodman. This should be an incentive for George Shultz to force the two sides to begin a dialogue.

Fresh violence sets the alarm bells ringing

THE VIOLENCE that has come to mark our relations with those we rule has taken on new form and meaning. The bombs and grenades of the past have been replaced by knives, rocks and home-made petrol bombs. Those using them are not trained terrorists, but students, mothers, shopkeepers, farmers — and a new breed of Islamic religious fanatic coming out of the refugee camps and religious colleges, particularly in Gaza.

In Jerusalem, you can feel the tension. Worshippers — Jew and Moslem alike — hurry rather than walk. Tourists cluster together and are protected by armed soldiers. Shopkeepers keep one hand on their shutters in anticipation of the next riot.

In Gaza, you drive a car with Israeli plates at peril. One reporter compared the experience this week to driving between Sidon and Beirut at the height of the Lebanese War. The marketplaces are empty of Israeli shoppers and thousands of Gazans have stayed away from jobs in Israel — some in protest, others out of fear. Jerusalem and Gaza are not alone. The atmosphere there is reflected throughout Judea and Samaria and even some parts of Galilee.

Suspicion has become endemic in our lives. A car crash in which two officers are killed by an Arab truck driver is immediately attributed to terrorism, as is almost every murder. Hitch-hiking has become hazardous for even armed and trained soldiers, and every Arab who takes a bus or walks into an Israeli shop or who goes to the movies, is looked at over a thousand times by those around him, be they from Peace Now or Gush Emunim. Every parcel is assumed to be a bomb, unless proven otherwise.

FEAR, SUSPICION and growing hatred have replaced any hope of dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians. Moshe Amirav, a junior Likud activist, was humiliated and

threatened with expulsion from the party for having dared to explain to West Bank Palestinians his view of how the territories could be "annexed humanely." Dr. Sari Nusseibeh, the son of the late Anwar Nusseibeh, who is an academic and open Palestinian nationalist, was severely beaten at Bir Zeit University for "being too moderate" — i.e., for having spoken to Israelis at all.

There is no dialogue. Whatever glimmer of hope may have appeared following King Hussein's recent inroads into the territories and the beginnings of a process of conciliation, no matter how imperfect, has been dimmed by the profound frustration felt by all. Those in the middle ground, the many Palestinians and Israelis who know that there is ultimately no solution other than compromise, see less light at the end of the dark tunnel with each passing day. Voices of reason have been drowned out by the rallying cries of the extremists and solutions that once seemed possible now appear unattainable. Yesterday's moderates have become either immoderate or silent, and the thin line that separated "terrorist" from "nationalist" has become blurred.

THIS, UNFORTUNATELY, is the atmosphere that greets U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on his arrival here this weekend. The problems facing the secretary in trying to bridge the gap that separates the sides — including the one that divides the Israeli government — are well known.

Events of the past few days, however, should serve as an alarm bell and an incentive to the secretary to use all the power at his disposal to force the sides to begin to speak. Continued political inaction will guarantee that the vacuum will be filled by more terror, more protest, more reaction and more innocent casualties.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

The odds are against success for Secretary's mission

SECRETARY of State George Shultz recognizes that his visit to the Middle East, which begins today with his arrival in Israel, will probably be his last foray into the region before he returns to private life.

The only reason that Shultz would bother to return to the Middle East after this visit would be if there were some serious breakthrough in the Arab-Israeli peace process. Then, he presumably could become personally involved in another round of very serious and intensive diplomacy.

But while the secretary's aides insist that Shultz will make a major attempt during the current journey to bridge differences between Israel and its Arab neighbours as well as between the Labour and Likud leaderships, they are by no means very optimistic that he will succeed.

Indeed, the prevailing sense in Washington on the eve of Shultz's departure for the Middle East, and later the Soviet Union, was one of simply "going through the motions," but with little hope for genuine success.

Responding largely to urgent and

very strong appeals in recent weeks from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Shultz is now prepared to give Arab-Israeli conflict resolution one last-ditch effort. Peres made the case to Shultz that there was an historic opportunity right now that should not be allowed to slip away.

According to U.S. and Israeli officials, the foreign minister appealed directly to Shultz for a high-level U.S. intervention; without it, there would be no hope at all.

But the secretary, while reluctantly accepting the challenge, is under no illusions. Yes, there have been some important achievements in recent months. Jordan's King Hussein, for example, does indeed seem genuinely sincere in his quest for peace with Israel. There also, for the first time, are "credible" non-PLO Palestinians ready to play ball.

Yet the remaining unresolved procedural problems in merely convening some sort of negotiations are very serious.

Hussein, in an important speech in Amman over the weekend, pinned the blame for the current impasse directly on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud col-

leagues. This public differentiation between Likud and Labour by the Jordanian monarch was seen by U.S. specialists as a significant departure from traditional Jordanian statements.

In public, the Jordanians, like most Arabs, used to simply lump all the Israeli leaders together, although privately they were well aware of the differences between various Israeli parties and leaders. (This was vividly underscored to this reporter earlier this year when I spent six days in Amman talking to Jordanian officials. They kept abreast of all the nuances of Israeli politics.)

ONE REASON why Hussein may now have decided to go public in blaming Shamir, according to knowledgeable Arab diplomatic sources in Washington, involves the recent policy statement issued by the American Jewish Congress:

Hussein and other top Jordanian officials are said to have been greatly encouraged by the statement which basically endorsed an international conference and an Israeli withdrawal from at least parts of the West Bank and Gaza.

Hussein reportedly responded to this breaking of ranks between a mainstream American Jewish group and the Likud half of the Israeli government by deciding openly to point to the split within that "national unit" coalition in Jerusalem.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismat Abdul Meguid made a similar differentiation when he visited Washington earlier in October. He, too, warmly welcomed the AIC statement as a hopeful sign.

Shultz, for his part, wants to avoid anything that might be perceived as interfering in domestic Israeli politics. But he is still prepared to nudge the peace process forward even if some Likud feathers are ruffled in the process.

The secretary, like most other hardline foreign policy experts in the Reagan administration, was never very keen to pursue the notion of an international conference. He always favoured direct, face-to-face negotiations along the lines of the Camp David peace process. He had his serious reservations about allowing the Soviets any enhanced role in the diplomacy of the Middle East.

But like Peres, Shultz has come to recognize that King Hussein is unlikely to pursue that kind of direct dialogue with Israel. The same goes for leading West Bank and Palestinian moderates who would be asked

Wolf Blitzer
Washington



King Hussein... "does indeed seem genuinely sincere in his quest for peace." (Aip)

to join a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team. They need some sort of international umbrella to protect themselves from more radical elements in the Arab world.

Peres, long before Shultz, was prepared to go the extra mile in meeting the needs of the moderate Jordanians and Palestinians, provided that specific assurances could be worked out in advance that the opening session of the international conference would be brief and that direct talks would quickly ensue.

The five permanent members of the UN Security Council, moreover, could not veto or impose solutions. Their role would have to be modest — at best — in simply encouraging the dialogue and later, in supporting any bilateral agreements achieved.

Peres and Hussein, it has been widely reported, secretly worked out their terms of reference — with the very active behind-the-scenes involvement of the United States. Ambassador Watt Cluervius, the special U.S. envoy involved in Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, was intimately involved in that painstaking Hussein-Peres dialogue from the start. He is credited with putting the deal down on paper.

Now, according to U.S. officials, the secretary has basically come around to accept the Peres point of view. Shultz knows that Shamir and the other Likud ministers have dug their heels into the ground in absolute opposition to any Israeli participation in an international conference. Politically, the Americans believe, it would be very difficult — if not impossible — for Shamir to

back away from that stance at this late date.

But Shultz will still press the prime minister on the issue. Perhaps, even at this late hour, there is still some room for face-saving backsliding.

"The chances are slim," an American official said, "but we'll give it a shot."

Most of the Middle East portion of Shultz's journey will be pointedly in Israel. That, according to U.S. officials, is where most of the work has to be done.

While based in Israel, the secretary will make brief sidetrips to Egypt for talks with President Hosni Mubarak and to Saudi Arabia for a session with King Fahd. Because of previous scheduling commitments, Jordan's King Hussein will be in London next week. Shultz, despite the inconvenience, will fly there to see the king.

Those talks with the Arab leadership are important, according to U.S. officials, but the real action will be in Jerusalem.

AT THIS point, there is no doubt that Shultz and other senior State

Department officials are taking the second portion of their overseas journey — namely the visit to Moscow toward the end of next week for talks with the Soviet leadership — more seriously. They are hoping that the visit will finally set the stage for the long-awaited summit meeting in the United States between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

That summit, supposedly, could result in a superpower arms reduction agreement which would be the highlight of the Reagan presidency. Reagan's eight years in the White House would have the historic foreign policy achievement that he has long sought.

Still, the Middle East and Soviet legs of the trips are also related. There is some linkage between U.S.-Soviet relations and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Gorbachev, for example, has been encouraged to tone down his rhetoric not only toward the West but also toward Israel by his senior foreign policy adviser, Anatoly Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador to the U.S. And that also means

easing the plight of Soviet Jewry — at least cosmetically.

Gorbachev, moreover, does not want to face loud and angry Jewish demonstrations during his U.S. tour. (It is almost certain that he will, irrespective of what he does in the coming weeks.) U.S. experts agree that the Kremlin leadership has been warming up ties toward Israel in recent months in order to enhance the Soviet Union's image in the West and its influence in any revived Arab-Israeli peace process.

The Soviets sense they have made some headway. Their Arab clients, for one thing, are no longer as hostile toward the notion of a resumption of Soviet diplomatic relations with Israel as they were only a few months ago. This supposedly includes Syria as well.

Thus, the stage has been set for some diplomatic excitement. For a week, beginning today, the secretary of state will again be in the headlines.

Most likely, there will be some positive news coming out of his talks in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the same is not likely to be the case during his stay in the Middle East.

BILINGUAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

By Joseph Harvard

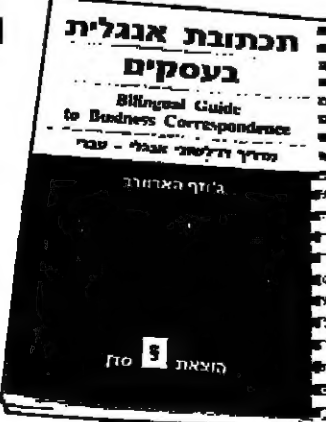
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'Hussein, don't lose heart!'

ALTHOUGH King Hussein lambasted the Likud leadership last week for blocking the path to peace, the Hashemite monarch's ultimate demand for a settlement—a complete withdrawal from the territories—would be as unacceptable to Labour as to the Likud.

Thus, there is little prospect that an international conference will bring about a long-term settlement—i.e., a peace treaty—acceptable both to Jordan and a majority of Israelis, says Mordechai Gazit, a former director-general in the Prime Minister's Office.

Faced with that grim fact, the Labour Party should begin working with the Likud on an "interim solution" for sharing power on the West Bank with Jordan, he says.

Twenty years after the West Bank occupation, it is also time for Labour to launch a debate over the long-term options on the West Bank—a debate on substance that has been ignored amid all of the controversy over an international peace conference.

Until now, the Labour Party has perhaps based its diplomacy on wishful thinking, by suggesting that peace could come with anything less than a 100 per cent withdrawal from the territories. The Likud, meanwhile, has preferred to ignore the long-term implications of maintaining the status quo.

"The time has come for Labour to make difficult decisions," said Gazit.

"WE HAVE become so obsessed with the international conference that we have neglected the real problems that will face us at such a conference."

If Gazit's comments sound critical of Labour, it is perhaps because he considers himself "more dovish" than the party's rank-and-file. But Gazit says his views reflect a professional analysis of the conflict that he has observed for 40 years from the vantage point of the Israeli embassies in Washington and London, as Foreign Ministry director-general, and as director-general in the Prime Minister's Office under Golda Meir and Yitzhak Rabin.

Gazit believes Hussein "was sincere in what he said" last week when the monarch blamed the Likud for standing in the way of peace.

"But it was the subjective and not the objective truth, since Hussein certainly must realize that the gap between his position and that of Labour also has proven unbridgeable."

"I cannot for a moment imagine that Hussein's basic terms have changed. I'm afraid that without a 100 per cent return of the territories

'We must decide whether we want to keep the territories and have a binational state, and live with terrorism and fight it for the next 200 years. Or whether to make massive concessions and educate the public for that,' former director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, Mordechai Gazit, tells Post reporter Elaine Ruth Fletcher.

there won't be a settlement," said Gazit.

"Thus, when Hussein says that he has a problem with Prime Minister Shamir, but that with Foreign Minister Peres he can perhaps reach an agreement, he is referring only to the form of a peace conference. Concerning its substance, his goals are as illusive with Peres as with Shamir."

One need only look at Labour's basic position on East Jerusalem, or the communities in Ma'ale Adumim and Gush Etzion, to anticipate the impasse.

"Peres was factually correct when he pointed out that the Alignment decided to build Ma'ale Adumim, Gush Etzion, Kiryat Arba and the Jordan Valley settlements, and would not give them up."

"This is an honourable position, but it is totally unacceptable to Hussein."

Labour, while promoting an international conference, has consciously skirted the huge gap that separates Peres's position from Hussein's.

In that sense, the talk of an international conference has dwelt too long on the "form" and not at all on the "substance," says Gazit.

Hussein, in his speech last week, seems to have become caught up in the same fallacy, suggesting that a peace settlement would be obtained if only the Likud withdrew its objections to the diplomatic formula of an international conference.

"Hussein is the most trustworthy leader in my book, and he is a most sincere person," said Gazit. "If he could be our partner in peace it would be wonderful."

"...But we are shirking the real problem. For Hussein to say 'I'll give you (Israel) even 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the territories' would be anathema. Furthermore, as he has declared many times, it is not his territory, it is Palestinian territory."

GAZIT IS not alone in his view that form has taken precedence over substance in the debate over the international conference.

Two other former Foreign Ministry director-generals recently have expressed similar opinions.

Walter Eytan, in an article in *The Jerusalem Post* on July 12 declared that "Israel is no more ready politically for an international conference

than King Hussein," and pointed to the thorny issue of Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem as one of the stumbling blocks that the conference would soon encounter.

Gideon Rafael, in an October 9 article, declared that while the opportunity should be seized for an international conference, "enough time has been wasted with procedural shadow-boxing."

Gazit is both more sceptical and "more dovish" than many Labourites in believing that "after June 11, 1967, there won't be a peace settlement without a 100 per cent return of the territories." And he has staked on several occasions that peace should thus be negotiated "on the basis of the 1967 borders."

Why can't Hussein give up Jerusalem, or even parts of the West Bank?

The answers should be obvious to Israel after spending two decades exploring the Hashemite ruler's position, says Gazit.

Hussein is the heir to the Hashemite dynasty that was expelled from Mecca and Medina, Islam's two holiest cities. He cannot now afford to voluntarily give up Islam's third holiest site, Jerusalem's Old City, after "rescuing" it for the Arab world during the 1948 war.

Hussein also is a modern Arab leader subject to the resolutions of the 1974 Arab League summit in Rabat. Those resolutions named the PLO as the "sole legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people. And since then, Hussein knows he has no authority from the Arab world to make territorial concessions on the West Bank, however frustrating that may be.

Moreover, the long line of Arab summit resolutions and declarations that have followed the 1974 Rabat meeting have repeatedly made it clear that any deal struck with Israel would have to be based on a complete withdrawal from the territories. In particular, the 1982 Fes resolutions make clear the terms of any negotiations with Israel.

ARAB MILITARY debacles and territorial losses in 1948 also make further concessions a practical impossibility in Hussein's mind.

For instance, under the 1947 partition plan, a Palestinian state would have received some 45 per cent of Western Palestine. The Arabs re-

jected that, and chose to fight partition on the battlefield. But after the war they were left with only about 20 per cent of the territory.

Thus, further concessions are now "completely out of the question from an Arab-Jordanian-Palestinian point of view," says Gazit.

Gazit sees Hussein as now holding out the olive branch of peace in a way similar to Egypt in the late 1960s and early 1970s, before then Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's historic 1977 visit to Jerusalem. The offer is sincere, but the terms are rejected by the Israeli consensus.

Sadat declared in his memoirs that Egypt was prepared to negotiate peace with Israeli prime ministers Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir before 1973, and he blamed them for missing opportunities.

But at that time, Egypt was laying down preconditions entirely unacceptable to Israel, says Gazit, who believes history has mistakenly passed an unduly severe sentence on Golda Meir's unwillingness to negotiate.

In 1973, seven months before the Yom Kippur War, Meir had in fact accepted the principle of Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai, Gazit states. But Sadat told then-U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger via a special high-level envoy that "Arab control of East Jerusalem was essential and non-negotiable." Israel also would first have to declare a readiness to "return to the 1967 borders with all neighbours" before Sadat would be willing to negotiate at all over the Sinai. Both Meir's and Sadat's proposals are recorded in the second volume of Kissinger's memoirs, *Years of Upheaval*.

"Hussein, like Sadat, is sincere in saying 'I'm offering you peace,'" said Gazit. "But he sometimes glosses over the terms, which are of course the stumbling block for the Israeli consensus."

"HUSSEIN'S POSITION is a perfectly natural one. He has no problem with procedure, no problem with anything except the terms—by which he means a complete return of the territories. These are basic Middle Eastern facts, and he is an Arab patriot."

Why doesn't Hussein stress that demand publicly?

Perhaps, says Gazit, he believes

that once negotiations were to get underway, there would be a groundswell of support for peace at any price in Israel and it would welcome negotiations with Hussein, as it did with Sadat. Perhaps Hussein believes that propelled by the peace momentum, Israel would return the West Bank to him as she returned Sinai, every centimetre of it.

Hussein also may believe that an Arab League summit scheduled for next month in Amman will give him the green light "to get the best deal he can"—even short of a total withdrawal.

But if he believes that, he is sure to be disappointed, as he has been at previous Arab summits and gatherings where either the Syrians or the PLO have blocked attempts by Jordan to change the Arab position.

And what about Hussein's declarations in the *Boston Globe* last summer that "it was unrealistic to expect that Israel would give up all of the territories?"

Gazit dismisses that statement either as journalistic or diplomatic exaggeration.

"Hussein's position has always been that because there was no international border before 1967, only an armistice line, he would be willing to allow some small reciprocal changes, some 100 metres here, 200 metres there. This always has been his position."

"I don't know if he dressed that up in talking to the *Globe*, but perhaps this is what happened."

SHOULD ISRAEL go to the international conference on the mere hope that Jordan's stance would be otherwise, it could put itself in a difficult position.

The U.S. may "guarantee" that it would walk out in solidarity with Israel should negotiations falter. But history would then consider Jerusalem, not Washington, as the culprit in the failed peace talks.

Even in order to get an international conference underway at all, Israel would have to "turn Gorbachev into a Righteous Gentile, make the Chinese feel benevolent towards Israel, take care of the issue of Palestinian representation and work miracles with the Syrians," says Gazit.

"The whole thing is much too complicated."

Gazit's comments echo Shamir's well-publicized statements that Israel would be either forced to withdraw from the negotiations or to submit to pressure over the territorial issue raised by him.

Although Gazit hardly agrees with the Likud leader's philosophy



Mordechai Gazit

on Arab-Israeli peace, on the narrow issue of an international peace conference, Gazit says the prime minister does identify very real problems concerning the conference.

The apparent impossibility of Israel or Jordan making territorial compromises at the present, leaves one other alternative—an interim solution.

Peres and Shamir should forge a joint negotiating strategy for such a solution, as unpalatable as the idea might seem right now to Labour and the Likud, said Gazit.

It's a pity they didn't do that in 1985 when King Hussein attempted to convince the U.S. that negotiations should take place under an international umbrella, says Gazit. The "umbrella" of 1985 was a more flexible concept than the international conference of today.

Gazit is not exactly optimistic about Hussein's willingness to accept an interim solution, but his reservations are at least less acute. Gazit, like Peres, stresses that it is important to maintain the momentum of a peace process even in the worst of circumstances.

On the one hand, Syria is sure to oppose any sort of partial or interim agreement, just as it would an overall settlement.

But on the other hand, Hussein may very well see it in his self-interest to promote such a concept, because it could provide him with an avenue for bolstering the pro-Jordanian elements on the West Bank. A continued stalemate over a peace

conference would only produce greater frustration in the territories and reap greater political benefits for the PLO.

AMERICAN officials also have suggested recently that Hussein would be willing to negotiate an interim agreement, if that agreement also included an Israeli commitment to "a fixed date in the near future for talks to settle the territories' ultimate status."

As for Shamir, he has stated various occasions that he would support an autonomy plan for West Bank residents in keeping with the Camp David Accords, but modified to give Jordan a role. That idea of autonomy means greater rights for the residents, even though Israel retains control over the territory.

Shamir also has repeatedly called on Hussein to meet with him, saying, "I have ideas. I have something to offer."

In a sense, Hussein's speech may have been unfortunately timed, coming just before U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to Israel and Jordan.

"It would be regrettable if Hussein threw in the towel just on the eve of Shultz's arrival," said Gazit. "But then we do not really know what he thinks at the present time."

"I would tell Hussein not to lose heart," said Gazit. "He has been patient for so long. Let him see Shultz comes with after being a rascal. Let him hear what Shamir and Peres say to Shultz, instead of despairing prematurely."

Between the flames and the quiet

TERRORIST operations directed at targets inside the security zone in South Lebanon, and attempts to hit Israel's northern settlements are likely to remain a fact of life for a long time to come, says Aluf Yossi Peled, OC, the IDF's Northern Command.

Hardly a day goes by without some form of incident inside the security zone, Peled revealed in an exclusive interview with *The Jerusalem Post* at his headquarters office. Not all were reported in the media. In many cases, publicity was unnecessary and superfluous, he said.

When serious incidents occurred, such as the death of three Israeli soldiers in a clash with Syrian-backed terrorists in the foothills of Mount Hermon last month, the press had a tendency to ask whether the situation inside the security zone had "erupted in flames."

"If we manage to do our job without suffering casualties and we make the appropriate responses to the situation, then everybody has the impression that the zone is quiet. If, God forbid, something serious happens, then everybody asks if the zone is in flames," said Peled.

The reality of life in the zone, according to Peled, is far removed from the general conception. "Between the flames and the (apparent) quiet there are all sorts of activities such as mine explosions, ambushes and mortar fire. These have not ceased," he said.

The future, in terms of continued terrorist activities, is not rosy, Peled maintained. "In my opinion the fight to ensure the security of the northern settlements will continue for a very long time and, in all prob-

OC Northern Command Aluf (Maj.-Gen.) Yossi Peled, in an exclusive wide-ranging interview with *The Post's* David Rudge, discusses the situation in Lebanon, the South Lebanese Army, relations with Unifil, the threat from Syria and the need for discipline.

ability, the security zone will continue to be the scene of daily, even hourly fighting." Nevertheless, he stressed that the IDF was more than capable of handling such situations and was prepared for all eventualities.

The security zone, in some places only a few kilometres from the Israeli border, has over the years become the first line of defence against Lebanese-based terror groups.

Peled maintained that the zone remains the best solution to Israel's security needs in the north and would continue to be so in the foreseeable future. It would be inconceivable, he said, to consider abandoning the zone until such time as there is a stable situation in Lebanon which, under present circumstances, seems unlikely.

THERE HAVE, however, been certain changes on the ground and in the "behaviour patterns" of the various organizations active in South Lebanon, notably the South Lebanese Army. "The SLA today, a year after the wave of attacks on its strongholds, is not the SLA we knew before. It has improved its standard of manpower and professional training, resulting in a better force," said Peled.

"This means that we are now in a process whereby the SLA is taking on more responsibility for operations inside the zone, far more than we were able to give it a year ago."

Peled emphasized, however, that it would be wrong to assume that the IDF would cease operating inside, and outside the borders, of the zone, wherever and whenever it was deemed necessary. As long as the security zone remained essential in Israel's eyes, the IDF would continue to operate in the region, he asserted.

There have been reports in the past few months of the IDF beefing up the SLA and supplying the force with dozens of Soviet-made T-55 tanks to replace the outdated Shermans currently in use. Similarly, work has been continuing on reinforcing SLA positions along the border of the zone, in addition to extended basic training courses for new recruits and refresher courses for veterans.

Did Peled, in the light of the SLA's improved capabilities, foresee a time when the IDF would be able to withdraw troops from the region? "I would like to see that time, but I don't expect it to happen in the near future," replied Peled.

"It would be stupid to take an inappropriate step at the wrong

time," he said. Peled reiterated, however, that the IDF was in the process of giving more independence and responsibility to the SLA.

Meanwhile, the various terror groups operating in South Lebanon, of which there were no shortage, were "not sitting on their backsides," said Peled. They were also strengthening their forces and trying to develop new methods and means to strike at SLA and IDF forces inside the zone, and at targets in Israel.

He noted that the fanatical, Iranian-financed and trained Hizbullah (Party of God) was the most extreme group operating against the SLA and IDF forces in the region.

The Hizbullah was largely responsible for the wave of attacks towards the end of last year and the beginning of this, on SLA positions. Initially, the Islamic fundamentalist fighters had some success until the SLA, with IDF backing, introduced counter measures. The Hizbullah, as a result, suffered a series of stinging defeats and, to all outward appearances, has been relatively quiet of late.

That, however, was not the case, according to Peled. Members of the Hizbullah continued to play an active terrorist role in the area. Peled said he was convinced that they would continue to try "to hit us wherever they can, inside the zone and inside Israel."

PERHAPS THE most enigmatic of the myriad organizations and hostile elements operating in South Lebanon, is the Shi'ite movement, Amal.

Amal, which has by far the largest grass-roots following in South Lebanon, is considered more moderate than its rival the Hizbullah, also a Shi'ite organization. Nevertheless, as Peled pointed out, the dividing line between the two organizations, as far as membership is concerned, is often too thin to draw the distinction. There were extremists groups even within Amal, he said, citing the Believers Resistance movement as an example.

In addition, Amal regards the security zone as part of its sphere of influence. As a consequence this leads to friction and often confrontation between Amal militants on the one hand and the SLA and the IDF on the other, said Peled.

"Amal sees itself as the group with overall responsibility for the area (of South Lebanon). So be it," said Peled. "If Amal ensures that the area remains quiet, there is a good chance of its aim of being the main power-broker for the region

being realized," he said.

The problem, however, is that by maintaining peace and order, Amal lays itself open to accusations by other interested parties that it is co-operating with Israel. That is one of the absurdities of the situation in Lebanon, said Peled. Nevertheless, he maintained that Amal had the ability to enforce its control over Southern Lebanon, provided it could ensure tranquillity.

As far as the Palestinians are concerned, there is no change in the situation. Their stated aim, said Peled, is similar to that of the Hizbullah: to hit Israeli and IDF targets, inside the zone and in Israel, whenever and wherever they can.

Would the recent agreement between Amal and Fatah to lift the siege of the Palestinian refugee camps, which had bogged down both groups, lead to an increase in Palestinian terror attacks and infiltration attempts? Peled said he was doubtful of the chances of the agreement, between two such diametrically-opposed organizations, being implemented.

His scepticism appeared to be well founded, judging by agency reports of a flare-up of fighting between Amal and Palestinian supporters of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat around two strategic hilltop villages east of the Lebanese port of Sidon. Peled stressed that of all the organizations and hostile elements operating in Lebanon and particularly in the south, no one group could be said to be the dominant force. The balance of power was continually shifting and changing, he said.

That was another of the problems facing the IDF when tackling the terror threat from that divided and blood-stained country. "There is no single force sufficiently strong to lead any kind of process, an address against which we could act, try to find a solution, or punish," he said.

SIGNIFICANTLY, Peled played down Syria's role in Lebanon and its influence on terrorist organizations, despite recent incidents which Israeli observers described as examples of Syria's continuing policy of attacking Israel through terrorist proxies.

These included last month's clash in the foothills of Mount Hermon, between an IDF patrol and members of the Syrian-backed Lebanese National Resistance Front, which claimed the lives of two Israeli officers and a sergeant. Four other IDF soldiers were wounded in the encounter.

"I can find lots of examples. We are still in a state of war with the Syrians. They have a thousand reasons for supporting the kind of groups that are capable of attacking and hurting Israel," said Peled. "I'm sure that each time they can give somebody arms or equipment to have a stab at Israel, they would do so gladly."

He was equally certain, however, that there were some incidents in which the Syrians were not involved.

Would Syrian influence on the various organizations, Lebanese and Palestinian, under its control, make terror attacks more prevalent? "There might be a slight increase in the amount of activities in the area, but then these activities would continue with or without the Syrians," he replied.

Referring to relations with Unifil, Peled described last week's killing by SLA troops of a UN Nepalese soldier while he was being transported by ambulance to hospital as a tragic mistake. The incident occurred while the ambulance was travelling along a road, north of the perimeter of the security zone, linking the South Lebanese villages of Yatar and Haris. Machine-gun fire from a SLA stronghold overlooking the road hit the ambulance. One bullet smashed through the side window of the vehicle and hit the Nepalese soldier in the neck. The soldier, who had been lightly wounded in an earlier shooting incident involving the SLA, died before reaching hospital. The SLA troops responsible have reportedly been arrested on orders of the force's command and face punishment if found guilty.

There have been other shooting incidents over the past 12 months, involving the SLA and the IDF, that have resulted in the death of at least two members of the international peace-keeping force and the wounding of several more. Said Peled: "Whenever you have so many different groups in such a small area there is bound to be tension, confrontation and accidents."

The IDF, however, had no axe to grind with Unifil. "It is a fact in the area; a decision of the UN which we accept and we live with it," said Peled.

On the other hand, he did not think that if the peace-keeping force were withdrawn it would really change things on the ground. Then again, he said there were places where Unifil troops do a good job from time to time, preventing the passage of armed elements and generally keeping the peace.



Aluf Yossi Peled

and we usually meet once a month," said Peled.

BUT OF THE two threats Israel faces, from terrorism and from Syria, the latter represents the greater menace to Israel's existence, despite the fact that the border has been quiet for 14 years. "There are no signs that Syria has given up the path of war and I don't think it will," added Peled.

"That doesn't mean, however, that war is inevitable. A great deal depends on how we act; what image of ourselves we project outwardly in terms of self-confidence, capability and quality." One of the main tasks of the IDF in the north, he said, was to be in a constant state of readiness, and maintain its "surprise ca-

pability" (*kosher hufut*).

"To ensure that *kosher hufut* does not turn into a mere slogan, we have to demand the highest standards of ourselves, so that the other side will recognize us as an army that they should avoid provoking," he added.

Since taking over as head of Northern Command 18 months ago, Peled has earned the reputation of a disciplinarian. His attitude evoked a negative response initially, but attitudes subsequently changed.

"I'm firm about discipline, both on missions and on the roads," said Peled. He cited the hypothetical example of a jeep manned by an elite volunteer unit on a country road.

(Continued on page 7)



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مكاتب الأمل

Arye Naor warns of the danger of failing to act on the opportunities for peace talks provided by the Shultz visit

THE STATISTICS disclosed by Aluf Amram Mitzna, OC Central Command, should attract the attention of both the public and the policy-makers. Of the terror hits and disturbances of order in the administered territories in 1987, 55.7 per cent were organized locally. This is a substantial increase over last year, when only 45 per cent of the acts were self-organized. Now, they number twice as many as the acts carried out by Fatah. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which was responsible for many aircraft hijackings in the early '70s, is now responsible for only 5 per cent of the terrorist actions in the territories.

On the other hand, there is a new factor — the Moslem Jihad, which calls for a holy war against Israel and transcends the nationalist anti-Israeli feelings of believers into the sphere of the Eternal Torah, thus paving the way for absolute devotion and sacrifice.

Both developments are significant and create new security dangers that the IDF and the Shin Bet must answer sophisticatedly and quickly.

From his own point of view as the commander responsible for security in the territories, Aluf Mitzna expressed some concern about the religious awakening of the Palestinians under Israel's control. His concern is understandable. The dangers of religious-oriented terrorism were demonstrated during the Lebanon War. One has only to recall the suicidal Shi'ite actions, the girls who, it was claimed, blew themselves up in their cars near Israeli vehicles in order to kill some IDF soldiers. Such methods could be used almost anywhere, including the territories under Israel's military control.

IT ONLY needs a sense of despair out of which a "religion of mental illness," to use the terminology of William James, develops. The religious awakening in the territories stems from despair rather than hope. In its way it expresses the perplexity resulting

The despair that breeds terrorism

from the 20 years of Israeli administration of the land they consider Palestinian. Even a moderate, relatively liberal military government is a compulsory government, forced on residents who have no say about the situation and cannot change their civil status.

As time passes, more and more facts are created. Israeli settlements are established on that land, new roads are constructed, and the number of settlers grows. In Palestinian eyes, it means that the prospects of a favourable solution are diminishing, and their national aspirations are further from realization than ever.

The Soviet-backed PLO has already failed to achieve any real progress, and its power is deteriorating, leaving no hope for the future.

Such a mood inevitably develops into despair, and some people seek a spiritual solution to their difficulties.

That tendency may take a positive direction, and lead to spiritual comfort and the consolation of a religious way of life. But it could also develop in a negative way, leading to widespread self-destruction, a blood-bath that would be described as condescending punishment by the sacrifice of one's own life. Devaluing human life is a negation of reality on the philosophical level which leads to a denial of the distinction between the possible and the impossible in setting goals.

Unfortunately, the traditional Islamic promise of Paradise strengthens this negative attitude. The danger is of a combination of the old hatred for

Israel and Israelis with the readiness — in certain cases even the desire — to risk death in destroying the cursed enemy, who represents "the incarnation of Satan."

For someone who feels that he has very little to lose in this doomed world but a great deal to gain in the coming, truly real world if only he gives his life for Allah, self-sacrifice is not as difficult as it is for the ordinary person. The trouble is that in sacrificing his own life, he will take as many Israeli lives as he can.

This is a mystical mode of behaviour, to which it is not easy to find an effective answer. The irrational character of "holy terror" makes it even more difficult, since the worst — being killed — is a desired personal consequence. Nevertheless, an effective strategy should be developed and applied while there is still time to learn and to correct mistakes without paying high prices.

THE OTHER direction of recent developments is more rational, but nonetheless dangerous. The localization of terrorist operations makes it much more difficult to fight against.

First of all, the independent, local terrorist has no address. He is not operated by an organization with headquarters that could be a target for retaliation, nor can the security services frustrate his intentions in advance. It is difficult to catch him without using methods of collective punishment, which are themselves a source of unrest and radicalism.

Thus, sporadic, local and independent terrorist activity ensures its continuation. If the authorities fight back, more candidates to repeat the same activity will appear; and if the government fails to fight back, it will be considered a terrorist victory.

The localization of terror stems from the same sense of despair as the religious awakening. A combination of the two is the most dangerous possibility in this field.

There are three main reasons for the development of such a process. First, the lack of a feasible solution, which leads some people to dream of the pleasure they will enjoy in the world to come, leads others with secular preferences to act out of despair and to kill Israelis as a "punishment" for the situation or as a demonstration of Palestinian readiness to fight. There is no strategy aimed at the achievement of certain, defined goals: this kind of terror is an end in itself. Therefore there is no need to be attached to a terrorist organization. All one needs is a knife, or a Molotov cocktail, easily produced at home.

The second reason is the removal of PLO headquarters from Jordan. The further away its headquarters from the sources of manpower, the less effective an organization can be. Now we learn that, in spite of the removal of PLO headquarters from the east bank of the Jordan, terrorism on the west bank is not quiet. On the contrary: the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip prove that they can terrorize on their own.

The third reason has a dialectical character. As a result of the impressive success of the Shin Bet in frustrating organized terrorism, the terrorists have no way but to withdraw to local, unorganized or semi-organized activity. It is not just a coincidence that so many terrorist plans have not been carried out. But it would be a grievous fault to assume that, by frustrating organized terrorist operations, we can get rid of Palestinian terrorism altogether. The opposite is now much more likely to happen.

THE LESSON to be learned from recent developments is that a change has taken place in the relationship between Palestinian terrorism and the PLO. That organization is no longer the only source of Palestinian terrorism. If the developments continue in the same direction, more and more terrorist acts will be local.

In order to maintain its power and influence, the PLO leadership will, at first, try hard to carry out some impressive operations of its own. But later on, if the same processes continue without significant interruption, the PLO leadership may be quite satisfied with the localization of terrorism.

Local terrorist activity would serve the legend of Palestinian resistance against Israeli occupation and, at the same time, enable the PLO leadership to present itself in the moderate light of a politically-oriented organization, or a national agency seeking a political solution without any use of terror.

In new circumstances such as these it would not be easy for the U.S. to continue with its policy of not negotiating with the PLO, on the grounds that it is a terrorist organization. When there is a new administration in Washington, it is not certain that the U.S. will stick to that policy at all.

The political implications of the new stage in the history of terrorist activity can be really dangerous from the Israeli point of view. The sense of despair, which leads to local and religious terrorism, can dialectically become a source of new hope for the PLO.

Provided, of course, that our government is unwise enough to reject King Hussein's hand and the friendly intention of Secretary Shultz to use the coming months to promote peace by accepting the idea of participating in an international conference leading to face-to-face negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, without the PLO.

IN HIS ARTICLE "How to Break the Peace-Talk Deadlock" (Jerusalem Post, Oct. 9), Gideon Rafael maintains that "the experience of 40 years of success and failure of Arab-Israeli peacemaking indicates distinctly that progress can only be achieved when the parties to the conflict are prompted by a political will to settle, and for this purpose are willing to enter into direct negotiations within a given international context on the basis of mutually agreed guidelines..."

He cites the Camp David accord as a successful example of this process. But he omits to mention that had Sadat not had prior knowledge of Israel's preparedness to yield the Sinai territory, he would never have entered such negotiations. They do not exist, however, in relation either to the international peace conference proposed by Shimon Peres or to Yitzhak Shamir's counter-proposal of direct negotiations with Jordan.

What do exist are various public relations plays that smother this central issue in a fog of verbiage. Of these, Peres's has been the most effective in improving Israel's image as the party most interested in searching for a negotiated and definitive peace. Shamir's response had come a poor second, at least in international eyes.

Substantively, however, their common slogan about willingness to enter direct negotiations "without any prior conditions" is hardly convincing. Neither Peres nor Shamir has any mandate from the Israel public to yield part or the whole of the 6,000 square kilometres under dispute to Jordan or the Palestinian Arabs who are its inhabitants. Nor, in the case of the alternative autonomy proposal, have they a mandate with regard to the sharing of power.

The example of the Camp David agreements is hardly relevant. The obvious difference between Sinai and the area between Israel and Jordan needs little emphasis. As a price for peace with Egypt, Israel felt it was able to afford the whole of Sinai without endangering its total existence. With a waistline of 14 kilometres from Kalkilya to the Mediterranean, an Israeli withdrawal to the 1949 armistice lines would be an invitation to military disaster. Nor would the Rogers' plan of minor territorial rectification, which the U.S. has never disowned to this day, mitigate such vulnerability. In this regard, it matters little to Israel whether Hussein or Arafat occupies the 6,000 sq. km. rather than Israel. Nor does it matter whether Hussein's offer of that area to the Palestinian Arabs is of a federal or a palpably unification nature.

As intimated by the Allon Plan, or its various modifications, Israel can, of course, yield some territory in exchange for peace, particularly where Palestinian Arab population is most dense. This, as far as we are aware, is the majority position of the Alignment. But, also, as far as we know, the Likud — whose following approximates Labour's — is unprepared to yield any territory in a military or geo-political sense.

Autonomy means that security and foreign affairs in the area involved are to remain in Israel's hands. It is therefore impossible to

Peres and Shamir unrealistic

Ya'akov Morris

conceive of our present national coalition government's entering any peace negotiations with Jordan and/or the Palestinian Arabs without "mutually agreed guidelines" accepted by its own major parties. There is no indication that any such agreement exists, nor would this problem be overcome in the midst of negotiations with the Arab factors.

To resolve this conflict, or to avoid its causing a collapse of negotiations with an outside factor, it seems to me that a referendum in Israel is essential, not on the details of territorial compromise, but at least on its general military and geo-political guidelines.

JORDAN, of course, as the prospective principal factor in any negotiations, has no such problem. Never has King Hussein intimated that he is willing to compromise by yielding a single centimetre of the 6,000 square kilometres. In fact, enthusiasm for an international conference that is undoubtedly based on his confidence that a combination of an anti-Israel — and even-handed participants will support such an unequivocal stand. And as the PLO is no longer the darling of West and East, he is unlikely to encounter support for an Arafat Palestine state as an alternative to his own occupation.

Nor is there any indication of Hussein's willingness to share power rather than territory. There are Israelis who delude themselves that Amman's willingness to maintain the open bridge across the Jordan, to pump development capital into the disputed area, and to accept various other forms of *de facto* cooperation with the local Israel administration, is an indication of Hussein's preparedness to share power, to invest in a type of condominium.

This *de facto* cooperation represents nothing more than a common Jordanian-Israeli interest in reduc-

ing, and hopefully eliminating, the third competitor, the PLO. Meanwhile, Jordan is jockeying, through economic investment and the political influence this purchases, to obtain dominant influence on the Palestine Arab population.

There can be no realistic comparison between Egypt's preparedness to stand up to the rest of the Arab world in making peace with Israel and Jordan's capacity or willingness to do likewise. It is true that Iraq has its hands full with Iran as long as the seemingly interminable Gulf war goes on. It is no less true that none of the major powers is going to permit the defeat of Iraq. Thus the likelihood is that the country will, sooner or later, emerge as a major Arab military power.

Not only does Jordan have to take this into account, but Syria is a constant threat to its integrity. With the example of Lebanon's fate before it, and the willingness of both West and East to give Syria a free hand in that unhappy country, Jordan cannot hope for major-power support in the event of either a Syrian or an Iraqi threat.

All of this might suggest the logic of a Jordanian alternative in the form of peace with Israel, and even some sort of mutual defence arrangement. Such logic did not come into it for Jordan when the Syrians invaded its territory in 1970, or during any subsequent threatening situation. Nor did it ever inhibit Jordan's participation in any joint Arab attack against Israel. Using Egypt as an example for Jordan is therefore pointless. The Camp David accords, which envisaged Jordan's participation in the peace process, as a factor in resolving the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, are of less impor-

ance to Hussein than the threat of Syria and Iraq.

PERES IS, in fact, fortunate that Shamir refuses so adamantly to have any part of an international peace conference. And I suspect that the U.S., for its own reasons, feels no less fortunate. Notwithstanding Gideon Rafael's optimism vis-a-vis the "signs of movement in Soviet-American relations," the U.S. is obviously none too happy at the prospect of increased Russian involvement in the Middle East, either as a mediator in the Iraq-Iran war or as a participant in an international peace conference to resolve Israel's conflict with its neighbours.

The Soviets may, as latest reports indicate, have lost their enthusiasm for the PLO. This may well be based on a sober Russian estimate that both Syria and Jordan are of greater geo-political importance as stepping-stones for penetration. A few very minor concessions to Israel as the price of an entrance ticket to the international peace conference, should not, however, be welcomed by Israelis as "messianic" in nature.

Moreover, the Russians have made it clear that although no peace formula can be imposed upon Israel, they do not intend their role at such an international conference to be solely decorative.

If, as matters stand, neither the Peres nor Shamir approach to peace appears realistic, notwithstanding their propaganda value at home before elections or abroad in improving the Israel image, how can Israel "break the peace-talk deadlock?"

It seems to me that the first priority is to get our own house in order, that is, through a referendum, to determine what the majority of Israel's public is prepared to pay as the price for peace, and whether that price should represent territorial or power sharing.

Given such a mandate, the second priority should be to determine what "mutually agreed guidelines" exist between Israel and Jordan as a precondition for negotiations.

The only alternative left if no such preconditions for negotiations exist on Jordan's part are an indefinite continuation of the *status quo* or following the advice once given by Moshe Dayan. He said that Israel should act unilaterally by absorbing within what it declares to be its final borders those parts of the 6,000 sq. km. it considers indispensable for its security and wellbeing.

As for the remainder, let Jordan and its Palestine Arab population decide on its fate and future, knowing full well that Israel will not countenance anything stronger than a local Arab police force on its side of the river. In such an enclave outside the final Israel border, existing Israeli settlements would have to be closed down, a sacrifice for peace no less than that made in northern Sinai and no less based on the true Zionist and Judaic value that life is more important than territory.

Initially, the Western world might not like such unilateral action on the part of Israel, but it has demonstrated over and over its capacity, particularly in the Middle East, to swallow far less digestible pills. The alternative of an indefinite *status quo* would certainly be far more indigestible for Israel as an occupying power over a recalcitrant population.

Flames

(Continued from page 6)

hostile area. All the soldiers are highly trained professionals, but their jeep is a shambles, with all their equipment strewn about. "Imagine that they run into an ambush. The soldier in the back needs a grenade quickly, but he has to move a pot, mattresses and blanket. By the time he finds the grenades, he can get a bullet in the head," said Peled.

Discipline, order and tidiness were just as important, in Peled's opinion, in camps and bases. "It's a joy to visit any camp in the north. They all look like places for people to live in. People realize now that all this is for their benefit as well," he asserted. "Discipline is not just hats and buttons," said Peled, who in point of fact is not too much of a stickler about such things as soldiers wearing their berets all the time.

He noted that by enforcing his philosophy with respect to driving army vehicles, the number of accidents involving members of Northern Command officers and men, had been dramatically reduced.

PELED COULD point to an overall improvement in the past few years in the security situation in the north and among the settlements close to the borders. "The residents themselves say they feel that the level of

security is something they can live with," said Peled.

"Children go to school without armed escorts, they play outside in the streets. People go to work in the fields and the factories and lead normal lives. In my opinion that is the most important aspect of our mission in defending the northern settlements. Everything we are doing in the security zone is aimed at allowing the residents to lead normal lives — that is the target."

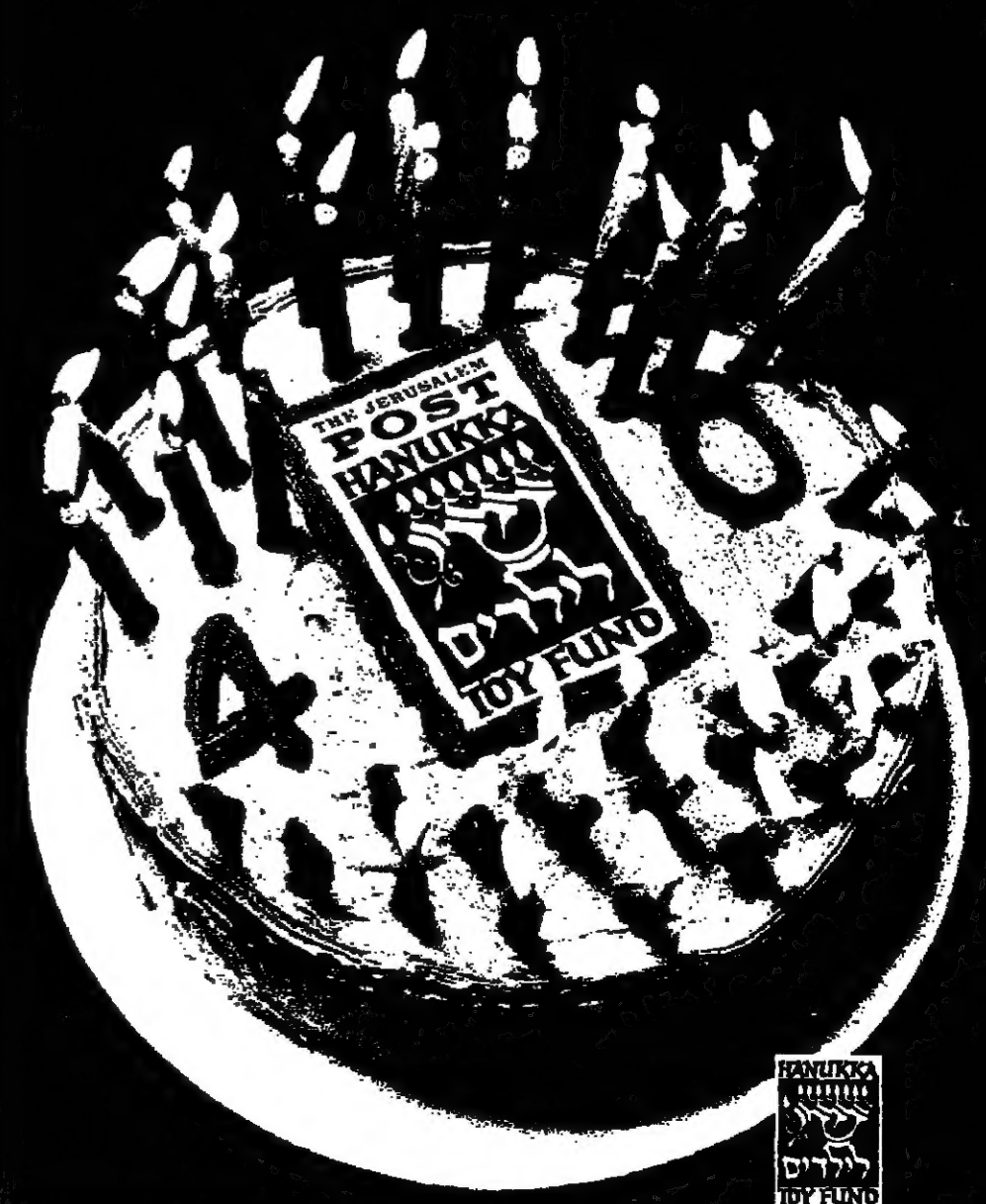
Peled maintained that Northern Command troops understood and accepted the need for their presence in South Lebanon, despite the fact that they are occasionally referred to as "freeriders" (suckers) by those well away from the front-line.

Peled said that in every IDF position inside the security zone, a slogan — "security for the northern settlements" — is posted. Such signs, however, are unnecessary, he said, because from virtually every position the soldiers can see the settlements surrounding them.

Added the normally taciturn head of Northern Command with a smile and a handshake: "There is no problem of motivation among the troops or with volunteering. If anybody wants to assess Israel's future, they can see it among these young soldiers. They are our future." □

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Breaking new ground in Israel-Diaspora ties

MANY of the traditions and taboos that have for years guided the political relationships between Israel and American Jews are now falling by the wayside.

The recent decision of the American Jewish Congress to endorse Foreign Minister Peres's call for an international conference on the Middle East and to mobilize support for this idea among American Jews was one of the more visible and controversial expressions of this trend.

It has always been accepted that American Zionist groups affiliated to parties in Israel openly take sides in internal Israeli political controversies. Thus it came as no surprise that Na'amat, the Women's Labour Zionist Organization of America, issued a statement in support of Peres's proposal. Nor was it totally unexpected that the Zionist Organization of America, which identifies with the Likud, made it clear that it opposes the idea of an international conference.

The step taken by the American Jewish Congress, however, goes beyond the knee-jerk reactions of support or rejection typical of most veteran Zionist organizations. This is because the congress is a mainstream community body like B'nai B'rith or the American Jewish Committee, which purports to represent a broad, non-partisan spectrum of American Jews and which traditionally has not taken sides in critical political controversies in Israel.

A key question is whether the move by the congress, which is not regarded as a particularly influential group among American Jews, will set off a ripple effect that will eventually prompt other more influential bodies into taking strong stands on life and death political issues in Israel.

Such a possibility exists now, if we may judge from the reaction of Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (Reform), to the appeal made by Peres for American Jews to become more involved in the debate on the peace process. Schindler said that he would urge his organization to pass a resolution supporting an international peace conference during its national convention next month.

Such a step by the UAHC, which represents a large, active grass-roots constituency that has traditionally taken stands on American social and political issues, would portend greater changes in Israel-Diaspora relations than the decision by the American Jewish Congress.

During the past year, the Labour Party has been busy building a new base of support among American Jews that is grounded in the notion that Israel-Diaspora relations are a two-way street. This represents a

break from the traditional Zionist organizational mould.

In setting up the Friends of Labour Israel (FLI), the Labour Party had a dual aim: to mobilize American Jewish support for the Labour Party's positions on foreign and domestic issues, and to create a body that would speak for a liberal-minded segment of American Jewry within Labour forums in Israel.

Stanley Ringler, the Israel director of FLI, described the changes in American Jewry that brought about the need for a new type of Labour presence among American Jewry: "The American Jewish leadership is increasingly knowledgeable and sophisticated about Israel, and less willing to respond to appeals for automatic support, as in the past."

Before making aliyah several years ago, Ringler, a Reform rabbi, was the national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, and also served as a public policy analyst for B'nai B'rith.

He noted that it is especially harder for the younger generation of American Jews to support Israel "just because it is a Jewish state. This kind of approach doesn't speak to them. If they can't relate to Israel on a principled basis, then they just can't relate to it at all."

"They want to apply the same kinds of principled concerns to Israel that they would on American Jewish issues."

FLI signed up 21,000 members in the months preceding the recent elections to the Zionist Congress, which helped Labour avoid the heavy losses that afflicted other veteran Zionist organizations. Ringler said that in general FLI would be independent of the Zionist framework, even though FLI activists would serve as Labour Zionist delegates to the forthcoming congress.

As Ringler explained it, FLI should be a vehicle for Labour to mobilize support among American Jews for issues which it regards as critical, such as the need for an international peace conference. But FLI also provides a channel for American Jews to press their views and concerns on the Labour leadership in Israel, on issues such as religious pluralism and Who is a Jew.

This sensitivity to mutual concerns is illustrated, he said, by FLI's first study mission to Israel, which came in August. While party leaders here impressed upon the participants the importance of rallying support for an international conference, they were repeatedly told how crucial the issue of religious pluralism is to American Jewry.

Ringler said that the message got through in both directions, noting that "the mission participants were told by everyone that Labour will not compromise on the Who is a Jew issue." He denied that a deal was

being considered wherein Labour would secure the support of the ultra-Orthodox parties, Shas and Agudat Israel, in return for giving in to their demand to amend the Law of Return.

The proposed amendment would deny legitimacy to conversions to Judaism performed abroad by non-Orthodox rabbis.

Concern over the Who is a Jew issue and over the increase in religious extremism in Israel was a major factor in the strong showing in the elections of the Reform and Conservative Zionist organizations, which together now comprise the largest grouping in American Zionism, in terms of delegates to the Zionist Congress.

The growing strength of these bodies, Arza (Reform) and Mercaz (Conservative), is yet another expression of the desire of many American Jews to assert their own values and interests vis-a-vis the Israeli political system, especially where they see their own Jewish identity threatened.

The FLI membership was mobilized in July when it appeared to Labour that a coalition of the Likud and the Orthodox parties might succeed in amending the law, he said. "A telephone bank was set up in the U.S. that called some 3,000 FLI members and asked them to send cables to the Knesset opposing the amendment. About 800 people sent cables, and others contributed money to an ad campaign in the Hebrew press against the amendment."

FLI has apparently succeeded in attracting people such as federation leaders, intellectuals and activists on the general political scene, who would never have joined one of the old-line Zionist organizations. Ringler added that there was nothing to prevent non-Jews from joining FLI, but that recruitment at this stage was focused on the Jewish community.

Traditional Zionist organizations have often put their members in a bind by demanding adherence to the Zionist ideal of aliyah, even though it was painfully obvious that for the most part, neither the leaders nor the rank-and-file had any intention of moving to Israel. FLI has avoided putting its members in the classical bind of the "Diaspora Zionist" by simply not raising the issue of aliyah.

FLI is now asking its members to lend their names to newspaper ads in the U.S. in support of an international conference, and to make their views on this matter known wherever they have the chance. This might be within the Jewish community, where many FLI members have influential positions, or through political channels that lead to Washington.

(Prime Minister) Shamir has sent people to warn Congress about

U.S. Jews are taking a stand on Israel's vital political issues, writes The Post's Charles Hoffman.

the backlash in American Jewry that would result from an administration initiative on the peace process. But Congressmen should also know that there is great support among American Jews for a peace initiative through the good offices of the administration.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT pointing to a possible change in Israel-Diaspora relations is the idea thrown out recently by top federation leaders of setting up an American Jewish political pressure group in Israel, tentatively called "Ipac," or Israel Political Action Committee.

American Jewish organizations opposed to changing the Law of Return have prevailed on the Council of Jewish Federations to take a leading role in this struggle. The CJF, which normally stays out of the political fray, seems to be a bit uncomfortable in this position.

Political action on this issue means raising your voice and making threats, which is not the federation style. Moreover, federation leaders are worried that they may find themselves in a position, as a result of this struggle, where they are forced to warn the Israeli leadership that contributions to Israel may be seriously hurt if the Knesset takes any step which is perceived as denying the legitimacy of non-Orthodox Jewry.

Some federation leaders have thus begun to think about creating a new vehicle for Diaspora political activism in Israel, Ipac, which would act as a Diaspora lobby vis-a-vis the Israeli political establishment. This would take the pressure off of federations to assume an active political role and to use the funds raised for Israel as a weapon in political struggles between Israel and the Diaspora.

Although the name Ipac may suggest a counterpart to Aipac, the "Israel lobby" in Washington, no formal connection is intended.

But those promoting the establishment of Ipac say that it should be based on the same organizational principles as Aipac: it should be an explicitly political body, be based on individual membership and be funded by contributions that are not tax-deductible. Ipac would thus be free to pressure Israel on issues of Israel-Diaspora relations, without compromising other Jewish organizations and without being subject to Israeli controls.

One day in the next few years, then, the Israeli political establishment may wake up to find that by keeping the threat of a change in the Law of Return hanging over Jews abroad, it has brought a new organization into being that will change the rules of the game in Israel-Diaspora relations.



Maurice and Vivienne Wohl at a reception this week in the suca of Yeshivat Hakotel Wohl.

Rebuilder of Jerusalem

Haim Shapiro

IT WOULD not be entirely appropriate to compare Maurice Wohl to King Herod, but like the Second Temple monarch, he, and others like him, have changed the face of Jerusalem.

The comparison comes to mind because this week saw the opening of the Wohl Archeological Museum in the Old City, a museum which houses the frescoed remains of the villas of the "Herodian Quarter."

Following the opening, there was a reception in the suca of Yeshivat Hakotel Wohl Torah Centre, to give that institution its full and proper name. In addition to an array of notables headed by President Chaim Herzog and old friends of Wohl and his wife, Vivienne, the gathering seemed to have been graced by the presence of representatives of virtually every charitable cause in Israel.

When asked how he chose among the various causes which came knocking at his door, Wohl's answer made it sound easy: projects that were "most useful and most appealing." His interests, he said, were culture, art and religion.

He would not say how much he has given to causes in Israel. "I haven't counted" was his jocular reply. He did not even want to say what his business was in England before he retired to live in Switzerland. "That doesn't interest anybody," he insisted.

In fact, for a major donor, whose name is to be found on the facades of buildings throughout the country, Wohl keeps an incredibly low profile. The archives of *The Jerusalem Post* yielded only the briefest men-

tion. He was not listed in *Who's Who in World Jewry* or the *Encyclopedia Judaica*, which includes many even moderately successful Jewish businessmen.

According to other sources, Wohl was in the property business in the United Kingdom. He is said to have contributed several million dollars to Israeli causes and though there are others who have given more, he is certainly among the major contributors.

He visits Israel, he said, at least twice a year and often three or four times, if projects need his attention. He takes an active interest which goes far beyond just contributing funds, and reviews plans and makes his own suggestions.

In addition to Yeshivat Hakotel, he also aided Merkaz Harav and Beit Avraham, a small yeshiva with which his father had ties, as well as Beit David, a religious institution for girls. But though he describes himself as an observant Jew, he has also been instrumental in such projects as the Wohl-Rose Garden, opposite the Knesset, the Wohl Amphitheatre in the Yarkon Park in Tel Aviv and Mitzpe Tefahot in Galilee.

not to speak of a host of smaller synagogues and other institutions. According to one associate, who chose to remain nameless, Wohl "looks for institutions ready to be responsible for tasks he began." The recipients cannot, the associate im-

plied, depend on the donor to pay the running costs once the building is up. Vivienne Wohl, a striking redhead, wearing a hat with veil tulle over one eye, took time out from greeting a host of well-wishers—from the ultra-fashionable to little old ladies in head scarves—to explain that the museum was a natural by-product of the support for the yeshiva. In fact, she added, the archaeological finds held up completion of the yeshiva for a few years.

The spokesman for Yeshivat Hakotel, which is the only heder yeshiva in the capital, said that the link with Maurice Wohl started in 1967 when then finance minister, the late Pinhas Sapir, agreed that the Israel government would provide matching funds for money donated by Wohl to Yeshivat Hakotel, Merkaz Harav and the Slonim Yeshiva.

Yeshivat Hakotel, which stretches for about 100 metres along the wall of the Old City, is built to accommodate up to 1,000 students. The spokesman described Wohl as "extremely instrumental" in the construction of the institution. The yeshiva is not shy about expressing its gratitude. Its wall, at regular intervals bears the words "The Wohl Torah Centre."

Indeed, the State of Israel and its institutions seem remarkably fortunate that world Jewry has produced a number of wealthy—and very generous—individuals. As Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek remarked about Wohl at the opening of the museum, "in life you need a combination of good judgment and good luck."

of Kaufman and Hart, on innumerable occasions, till I know them almost by heart, without my enjoyment abating one jot.

A few last words about the strike. Perhaps the TV journalists will consider me to be a traitor and a black leg for condemning them so fervently, although I am a fellow-journalist. I can only say that I consider it iniquitous to make the public suffer by action that management does not particularly mind.

Once again, I renew my suggestion that we should reduce the licence fees we pay in proportion to the number of days in a year that we do not get telecasts. Now is a good time to start keeping count of such days, since we have just started a New Year. Will some statistician, who is also a TV subscriber, please provide us with regular information, say once a quarter, so that we can act accordingly?

Refuge in the libraries

TELEREVIEW Philip Gillon

can conceive with ease that only the strongest and fittest got away with the cassettes they wanted. It is a proof of Israeli gentility that women and children were not trampled underfoot.

Most subscribers took the line of least resistance. The library is divided into sections to suit each subscriber's fancy—drama, thrillers, action, comedies, children's films, in my hair. Bear in mind that I cannot ever get Jordan's foreign channel or Middle East Television.

It was rather like those games we used to play. You are wrecked on a desert island with only a tin of asparagus, no tin-opener and 10 books. Which books would you select? Here I was a TV addict on such an island without television. What could I do?

I tried Israel's Channel Two, but apart from one repeat of *Allegro*, all I saw were the most appalling pop singers ever assembled on a television screen. Perhaps my judgment was somewhat warped by my seeing their awful faces and figures in rather fuzzy outline, but I don't think so. It seems that some saboteur has decreed that the testing of Channel Two has to be done by using the worst programmes ever made, apart from that *Allegro* and the Demnam-juk trial, which provided very dramatic viewing while it was on.

So how did I survive? The answer, of course, is that I was rescued by Videon, the library which provides cassettes to television addicts who are also owners of videos.

The word "library" is something of a misnomer when applied to a purveyor of cassettes like Videon, because, by conditioned reflex, it brings to mind images of some people sitting tranquilly at tables in the British Museum, while others stroll on tiptoe round the shelves, looking for the volume of their choice. If a mouse were to pitter-patter across that sacred floor, the reverberating noise would cause expressions of anguish to distort the finely chiselled features of the readers of both sexes.

The Videon on any day of Succot week was more like Bloomingdale's during a heavily advertised clearance sale. Amnon, the owner, tells me that he has 1,000 subscribers and 5,000 cassettes. As all 1,000 subscribers went daily to the library, and every one needed at least three cassettes to get through each 24 hours of horror without TV, readers

Among the terrific cassettes with which I emerged triumphantly from the scrum during this week of travail were *SPLASH*, *Marathon Man*, *Heaven Can Wait*, *Killjoy* and *Rocky IV*, all of which I recommend highly to intrepid subscribers, who know what they want and are prepared to fight to the death to get it.

I mentioned that some of the films available feature Cary Grant, who is, alas, no longer with us. He added greatly to the joy of living. When he reached his twilight years, some idiotic journalist sent a telegram to Grant's home, "How old Cary Grant?" He replied, "He fine. How you?" It is a great loss to us that he overestimated his state of well-being.

One night, when I was in Haifa, I saw *Charade* on Middle East Television. It is one of Grant's most amusing films, with Audrey Hepburn providing great support. This film reminded me of one of my long-standing grievances against Israel Television.

WHEN stars like Grant and Denny Kaye fade from the firmament, ITV condescends to mention them and perhaps to show one of the films in which the deceased appeared. If ITV were a station worthy of its salt, it would cancel all its normal programmes and would give us a week of films featuring that star. It would be a slight and very enjoyable tribute, for which I would gladly eschew many of our weekly regular programmes.

Of course, readers may be puzzled about how I managed to get through the long days and nights of the strike with nothing but the Videon cassette. The truth is that I have other cassettes in my own library accumulated over the years. These include many great dramas, such as Shakespearean films, the miracle plays, *Gandhi*, *On Golden Pond*, *Letter to Brezhnev* and *Reds*, as well as terrific comedies like *High Noon*, *Airplane*, some Goldie Hawn, Woody Allen films and the Peter Sellers Pink Panther series. I also have many tennis and cricket films, with commentaries on the tennis far more illuminating than those

provided in Israel. And I have some documentaries.

Now I have noticed something very strange about myself. I can see the comedies and the sports cassettes over and over again, but I have to be in a very special mood to appreciate the tragedies, dramas and documentaries. For that matter, the same thing applies to the books I read again and again.

I suppose that I have read *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, *Crime and Punishment* and *Sons and Lovers*, four novels that I consider to be among the greatest ever written, four or five times in my life, whereas I have read all the books of P.G. Wodehouse and Evelyn Waugh, and *Pickwick Papers*, and the plays



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DAVIS CUP

Kinder draw - away to Italy

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV: - Israel has been treated in a fairly kind manner at last by the Davis Cup tennis draw. Israel play Italy away next February in the first round of the World Group. But then the draw, made in London, on Wednesday, gives rise to the possibility of a subsequent tie at home to India, Israel's conquerors in the quarter final of this year's group in New Delhi last July.

The visit to Italy for a probable indoor contest, will mark Israel's fifth consecutive away tie.

India and Yugoslavia are the other pairings of Israel's immediate draw, and, if Israel gets past Italy, it will be a Ramat Hasharon tie against the winners of the clash in India between these two countries. A defeat in Italy, will mean a relegation playoff for Israel at home against the losers of the India-Yugoslavia match.

Looking optimistically forward, should Israel this time manage to reach the semi-finals of the 16-nation World Group premier division, they must travel yet again, probably to West Germany or Spain. Israel has been seeded eighth and their half of the draw is infinitely weaker.

Italy's singles players in this year's Davis Cup were Paolo Canale, currently 25th in the ATP's world singles rankings, and Claudio Panatta, 190th in the standings. Amos Mansdorf beat Panatta 6-1, 7-5 this week in the first round of the Riklis ITF Circuit.

In the 1987 World Group competition, Israel's singles players were 3-2 in the first round, with the visitors going ahead 3-1 before Canale upset Mats Wilander in the "dead" doubles. In the relegation playoff last July, the Israelis edged South Korea 3-2 in Seoul, with Canale and Panatta each winning one singles (the latter 12-10 in the fifth set), and Canale and regular partner Susane Colombo taking the doubles.

Italy have a fine record in the Davis Cup, having won the trophy in 1976 by beating Chile in Santiago in the final, and being runners-up a total of five times. After the 1976 triumph, they were runners-up three times in the next four years, going out in the final in Australia, the U.S. and Czechoslovakia respectively. The team's singles players in that auspicious period were Claudio Panatta's elder brother Adriano and Corrado Bonicatti.

Israel's Davis Cup coach Shlomo Zoref told me last night: "This is a tough draw for us. The Italians could well stage the tie indoors on very slow, red clay courts, probably in Milan."

Shlomo Glickstein was a little more optimistic. "It is certainly a harder draw than last year, but naturally we were hoping for a home match at last. Italy are difficult on their own courts and their crowds are notoriously partisan. I nevertheless feel Israel are in with a chance."

Most pessimistic was Amos Mansdorf. "Italy must start favourites on indoor courts of their choice. It is not a good draw for us," commented the Israeli champion.

Mansdorf said he will make a decision about his future in Israel's Davis Cup team, when the squad for 1988 is officially announced and a training programme is worked out by the ITA. "At the moment everything is in limbo," added Mansdorf, who quit the team immediately following the tie in New Delhi after then non-playing captain took disciplinary action against him.

CRICKET

India beat Kiwis

BANGALORE (Reuters) - Champions India recovered from a disastrous start to collect their first points of the World Cup tournament with an exciting 16-run win over New Zealand here on Wednesday.

India's outlook when they were 21 for three in the 10th over was grim. But a marvellous innings of 75 from 71 balls by the country's new batting star, Navjot Singh Sidhu, and a late flourish from Kapil Dev, who made 72 not out, lifted them to 252 for seven from their 50 overs.

In reply New Zealand, deprived of the services of John Wright, a "fit victim," were unable to accelerate after a steady start and with their batsmen being plied off by the Indian spinners, finished on 236 for eight.

The result also raised the question of the wisdom of putting the opposition in after winning the toss. New Zealand captain Jeff Crowe followed this trend but only once, when England beat West Indies, has the move worked. On the sixth other occasions the team lost in the toss.

Ping-pong players to Europe

Post Sports Staff
Several Israeli sports have still not yet been officially admitted to European associations and must remain affiliated to Asia or flounder in limbo so there is some satisfaction in the fact that the country's table tennis players have gained at least one small leg up into the European arena.

The European Association has accepted that rather than be confronted by possible political boycotts in the Asian or the Middle East sections the Israeli players can compete in next month's Olympic qualifying tournament for European countries. This is the first time that Israel will play in European competition in this sport.

Both the national men's and women's teams will compete at the Kahlert, West Germany tournament which will be played from November 19 through 22.

RIKLIS

The righteous shall be rewarded

By PHILIP GILLON
and YORAM KESSEL

RAMAT HASHARON: - Amos Mansdorf clawed his way through to the semi-finals of the Riklis Israel Tennis Centre Classic yesterday by beating Wolfgang Popp of West Germany 6-7, 6-4, 6-2 in the quarter-finals, but he did so by the skin of his teeth, after looking the picture of misery throughout the first set. His first service was failing him and his usually reliable backhand was wretched.

The first remedy that the temperamental Israeli champion tried was to order his father to go home. He blamed his own indifferent performance on his anxious parent. "It's all because of you," he wailed. Father Mansdorf sadly complied - at least he disappeared from view - but this did not seem to help Amos much. He went on wallowing in misery and playing badly.

Then came the turning-point of the match. With the score 2-2 in the second set, after he had taken the first set, the West German, serving at deuce, whipped in what appeared to be an ace. The linesman called it a fault, and he was backed up by umpire Frank Hammond. Perhaps thinking legitimately that Hammond was an Israeli, because of the perfect Hebrew he spoke, Popp, on the point of weeping, protested passionately. He was backed up by the crowd.

Suddenly, to everybody's amazement, including perhaps his own, Amos was seen to be suggesting to umpire Hammond that they should play a set. Hammond jumped at this very sporting solution to the problem. Popp was so dumfounded that he could only wave an acknowledgment to his opponent.

From that moment on Amos was a man transformed - and so was Popp. Yet it took a game for the change to produce results. True, Mansdorf went on to break Popp's service, but Popp retaliated by breaking Amos right back to make the score 3-3.

Then Amos took command. He broke Popp to love in the crucial seventh game by means of two great passing shots, one of which tipped the line, and then took his own service to love. At 3-5, Popp perked up a little by taking a love game in his turn, only to have Amos round off the set with yet another love game.

The final set was all Amos, especially as Lady Luck was on his side throughout. Popp only managed to eke out two games against an opponent riding the crest, as was proved by his taking three love games and two games with the loss of only one point in each.

In this curious contest the services of the two players were broken on fewer than 11 times, which may be something of a record for a three-set match. When Amos was in trouble, the crowd was rooting for him very sympathetically. He has often complained that the Israeli crowd is always against him. When somebody



DEJECTED: - Amos Mansdorf before his transformation. (Hanoach Gutmann)



THAT EXTRA SOMETHING: - Brad Gilbert volleys out of Gilad Bloom's reach. (Hanoach Gutmann)

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

Stadium:
2 p.m. Gilbert (U.S.) v Lundgren (Swe)
followed by Connors (U.S.) v Mansdorf (Isr)
followed by Bloom/Perkis (Isr) v Engel/Ny-
dahl (Swe)

Goldberg Court (14):
2 p.m. Levine/Stein (SA) v Popp (WG)/van
Boeckel (Hol)

at the press conference pointed out to him how the crowd had backed him, he said sadly, "Yes, but quite probably they wouldn't have if my opponent had been another Israeli."

Earlier, Jimmy Connors made short shrift of Rami van Boeckel of the Netherlands 6-1, 6-2. As Peter Lundgren of Sweden pointed out, the recently repatriated Connors came in appreciably slower than the Goldberg Court (court 14) where some matches were played. Connors has only had to play on the stadium court, which suits his handling game, and does not favour the serve-and-volley. So Connors had things all his own way, moving his opponent around almost like a puppet on a string.

The Dutchman at least had the satisfaction of seeing Jimmy off guard with a forehand shot. Connors was not to be taken in. On one rare occasion, near the end, he took over the role of puppeteer, and he had Connors running from side to side, ending up with an aching back at a ball far beyond his reach.

Connors let out a desperate cry. Van Boeckel said proudly, "I'm sorry I'm making you run around."

Jimmy rallied, crying, "That's all right. I'm in very good shape," dashed up and down to prove it and ended with his Martina street. But the honours for the best of the match went to the Dutchman.

Gilad Bloom put up a far better show against Brad Gilbert than the 6-3, 6-3 scoreline indicates. In fact he got off to a great start, breaking Gilbert in the first game. This unexpected success seemed to make him nervous; he served

two doubles in his opening game, enabling Gilbert to break back. The games went to 3-2 in Gilbert's favour.

Gilad served the sixth game. It included no fewer than five deuce points. Three times Bloom had the advantage, but each time Gilbert produced a great shot to take him out of trouble. Eventually he took the game.

From then on Gilbert always had the edge. He brought off some remarkable recoveries off the clay before Eduardo Masso of Argentina and Lundgren, which Lundgren won 7-6, 6-4. Masso displayed sportsmanship reminiscent of another player 40 years ago. Time and again, with the most good humour, he overruled line judges to give points to his opponent. The spirit infected Lundgren, who did the same thing.

Masso's sportsmanship was all the more remarkable because he was playing so well that he had a chance of putting off his second Grand Prix victory. He was forwarding the Swede out of his villa with upstrokes, drop shots and lob. If he had accepted the Swede's bounty, he would have made his money.

RESULTS: Singles second round: J. Connors (U.S.) beat M. Westphal (WG) 6-2, 6-4; R. van Boeckel (Hol) beat J. Bates (GB) 4-6, 7-6, 7-5; A. Mansdorf (Isr) beat B. Morestant (Isr) 6-0, 6-2; W. Popp (WG) beat A. Castle (GB) 6-7, 6-4, 6-2; C. Campbell (SA) beat S. Eriksson (Swe) 6-2, 6-4; P. Lundgren (Swe) beat E. Masso (Arg) 7-6, 6-4; G. Bloom (Isr) beat M. Dickson (U.S.) 6-4, 6-4; B. Gilbert (U.S.) beat S. Perkis (Isr) 6-1, 6-3.

Singles quarter-finals: Connors beat van Boeckel 6-1, 6-2; Mansdorf beat Popp 6-7, 6-4, 6-2; Lundgren beat Campbell 6-3, 3-6, 6-2; Gilbert beat Bloom 6-3, 6-3.

Doubles quarter-finals: Levine/Stein beat Baron/Zalmanovitch 1-6, 7-6, 6-1; Popp/van Boeckel beat Morestant/Westphal 6-1, 6-3; Bloom/Perkis beat Bates/Lundgren 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; Engel/Nydahl beat Bates/Glickstein 6-3, 7-6.

Lundgren says he is not a second Borg

By JACK LEON

RAMAT HASHARON: - Peter Lundgren is used to the astonishing ups and downs of the Nabisco Grand Prix circuit. Until early August, the 22-year-old Swede - who gets fed up with being compared to Bjorn Borg, both in regard to his looks and his style, had not got past the second round in a Grand Prix tournament in singles in nine outings, losing in the first round six consecutive times.

Then, in successive weeks at the Canadian Open and the ATP Championships in Cincinnati, Lundgren came up with the best victories of his career. In Montreal, he beat Wimbledon champion Pat Cash, while in Cincinnati he got past Mats Wilander, who had already won the title there three times. At both these Super-Series tournaments, he reached the quarter-final stage.

The young Swede with the long blond hair ended August by capturing the singles crown at Rye Brook, New York, defeating second-seeded Andrei Chesnokov and No. 3 Ramon Krishnan on the way to taking his second Grand Prix title to date. During this month of phenomenal success, Lundgren won 12 out of 15

singles matches and climbed from 109 to 47 in the world singles rankings - as well as earning nearly \$40,000 in prize money. The final accolade was being named as Nabisco Grand Prix Player of the Month for August.

Three days later, Lundgren beat Cash again in the U.S. Open. Further successes followed, capped by winning the \$293,000 Transamerica Grand Prix in San Francisco some 10 days ago; beating world No. 1 Ivan Lendl in the semis. His victory was worth \$45,000, easily the biggest purse of his three-year career on the pro-tennis circuit. And he arrived at Ramat Hasharon as high as 29th on the ATP computer.

Lundgren's change of fortune came after he realized his play was too erratic following his straight-set loss to John McEnroe at Stratton Mountain in the first days of August.

"I saw my match on TV and the main thing I learned was that I was rushing a lot between points. That was the turning-point. After watching that match, I learned to take more time between points. Suddenly my confidence came back and my long hard spell was behind me."



NOT BJORN: Peter Lundgren claims he does not resemble the great Borg. (Hanoach Gutmann)

The friendly, modest, young man from Stockholm says that he supposes that it is a compliment to be compared to Borg, with whom he practised and toured a few years ago. "But, really, the way they write in America that I both look like him

and play like him is quite untrue. The trouble is that the press are always looking for a new Borg. They thought they had found him in Mats Wilander when he first won Roland Garros. Then they turned to me."

"In fact, I play much more attacking tennis than Bjorn and come to the net far more frequently. My game is closer to that of Anders Jarryd or Stefan Edberg."

Surprisingly for a Swede - or indeed for most European players - Lundgren has only scheduled three tournaments on clay next year, when he will concentrate on hard courts. "It is good to practice on clay, but there is so much work involved in playing tournaments on that surface," he says with disarming frankness.

Lundgren feels he has good prospects of beating Brad Gilbert today. "I am playing a pretty offensive game, which gives me a good chance against him."

As for the prospect of a final against Jimmy Connors, the Swede is not too daunted. He believes his third Grand Prix singles title in six weeks is not beyond his grasp.

BASEBALL: Cardinals go through

Minnesota host St. Louis

By MIKE NADEL
MINNEAPOLIS (AP) - The war of words has already begun between this year's world series participants, the Minnesota Twins and the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Cardinals earned their 15th world series trip, third in the last six years, by winning the final two games at home before raucous crowds of 55,331.

St. Louis and the Minnesota Twins, making their first world series appearance since 1965, play game 1 on Saturday night at the Metrodome in Minneapolis.

Before St. Louis had even wrapped up its National League playoff series against the San Francisco Giants, Cardinals manager Whitey Herzog said it was "a shame" that the Detroit Tigers won 98 games but lost to the Twins in the American League playoffs.

"It's a shame that one team wins 98 games and the other 85 and the one with 85 wins the AL pennant," said Herzog, whose team went on to defeat the Giants 4-0 Wednesday night to wrap up the NL pennant.

When told on Wednesday afternoon about Herzog's comments, Twins first baseman Kent Hrbek said, "It's a shame they can only score one run a ballgame, too. That's too bad." Hrbek was referring to the Cardinals' troubles making runs when the injured Jack Clark is out of their lineup.

In the sixth game in which the Cardinals tied the NL playoffs at 3-3 with their 1-0 win over the Giants on Tuesday night, John Tudor, Todd Worrell and Ken Doyler shutout San Francisco on six hits and a fluke triple in the second inning set up the only run as St. Louis held forced The playoffs to a decisive seventh game.

Tedor worked around six hits and two walks in 7 1/2 innings. Worrell came on to finish the eighth and struck out with Clark leading off the ninth. When pinch-hitter Harry Spillman was summoned, Cardinals manager Herzog brought in left-hander Ken Day and put Worrell in right field.

Day struck out pinch-hitter Chris Speier and got Jose Uribe on a grounder as the Cardinals avoided elimination.

A noisy crowd of 55,331 also got into the action, throwing a can and a drink at Giants left fielder Jeffery Leonard. The game was stopped for a moment and security officials searched the stands for the offending fan. Leonard, who made derogatory remarks about St. Louis fans last week, stood on the field, but Terry Pendleton frustrated the Giants, throwing a first trip to the world series since 1925.

The Giants' defense made one mistake and it was right fielder Candy Maldonado's slip on a line drive by Tony Pena leading off the second that cost them the game. Maldonado sank to his knees, having possibly lost the ball in the lights, and in called for his superior a triple.

Jose Oquendo followed with a fly ball to Maldonado in medium right, and Pena ran around catcher Bob Melvin's tag to score.

In game seven, the Cardinals, the best do-or-die team in major league baseball, came alive on Jose Oquendo's three-run homer and behind the pitching of Danny Cox to win the National League playoffs Wednesday night, beating the San Francisco Giants 6-0 in game 7.

Cox allowed eight hits and extended the Giants' scoreless streak to 22 innings, a playoff record. He also ended their chance at reaching the world series for the first time since 1962. Oquendo's first trip to the world series since 1925 capped a four-run second inning and sent Bosch stadium into a frenzy as the Cardinals came charging out of the dugout to greet the utility player who had just hit the third home run of his career - all against the Giants.

St. Louis is 8-2 in seventh games, winning more seventh games than any other team. The New York Yankees are next at 5-6. This was the first game 7 in National League playoff history since the best-of-seven format began three years ago.

The Cardinals, who were ninth, outthundered and outplayed in the field for the first six games, were jumping everything they did, while the Giants could do little but watch.

Only Jeffery Leonard, the series most valuable player, made a contribution for the Giants by going 2-for-3. But even his luck ran out in the sixth inning when he hit a line drive that gold glove shortstop Ozzie Smith deflected in the air and then changed on the carom.

Leonard earned a \$50,000 bonus for being named m.p.

Costly Yom Kippur

By DAVID HOROVITZ

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent
LONDON: - Played 10, won eight, drawn one and lost one. That's the impressive record that has put Queens Park Rangers clear at the top of the English First Division, with a quarter of the season gone.

One of soccer's oldest adages is that you don't meddle with a winning side, but QPR manager Jim Smith was ready to meddle in Rangers' last league match.

He wanted to bring David Pizanti, his £100,000 close-season signing from Hapoel Tel Aviv, into the midfield for his debut appearance in the away game at Wimbledon.

But Pizanti turned him down, and the 25-year-old Israeli can still hardly believe that he did so.

"I want you to understand what a sacrifice it was for me to give up that opportunity," Pizanti told me. "After all the weeks that I've trained, playing my heart out in the reserves, pushing and pushing for a place in the first team... But I just couldn't play on Yom Kippur. My conscience wouldn't let me. I'm not a religious man, but there are some things you just don't do, and this was one of them."

Jim Smith, the gritty, former Oxford United boss whose lack of covering up top has earned him the nickname "Bald Eagle," told me that he fully understood Pizanti's decision, and that he is considering playing the young midfielder in QPR's league clash with second-placed Liverpool at Anfield tomorrow.

"When he first came here, I was worried that his game wasn't physical enough for the English First Division," said Smith. "But I've been really impressed with the way he's settled down. He's got a lot of talent, and he trains as hard as anyone."

Pizanti is looking forward to a championship-winning season with the Rangers, and his only problem now is mastering the complexities of English.

"I've just spent two years learning German," he lamented. "Now I have to start from scratch in another language. Never mind. I'm sure I'll improve. At the moment though, when I go to say something in English, his German that comes out, or Hebrew."

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Gary scores for England

LONDON (AP) - Gary Lineker, who can't score goals for his Spanish club, Barcelona, bagged three more for his country on Wednesday as England trounced Turkey 8-0 in a European Championship qualifying match. Other English scorers were Barnes (2), Robson, Bescarys and Webb.

England strengthened their position at the top of group four, although Yugoslavia stayed on contention by beating Northern Ireland 3-0.

In group one, Spain edged Austria 2-0 in Seville to go to the top of the standings and eliminate the Austrians. Ruud Gulit scored both goals.

The skilful Dutch emerged a clear favourite to qualify from group five after winning 2-0 in Poland to head the group, replacing Greece, who crumbled 0-3 in Hungary.

In group seven, which saw their first defeat of the competition, going down 2-0 to the Republic of Ireland which took over the group leadership but has run out of paces. Scotland, who cannot qualify, ended the hopes of World Cup semi-finalists Belgium by winning 2-0 in Glasgow.

Denmark went top of group six by beating Wales 1-0, but must wait to see the result of the final match between Czechoslovakia and Wales. The result meant the Czechoslovaks are eliminated.

In a meaningless group three match, France was held 1-1 by Norway in Paris, while West Germany and Sweden tied by the same score in an exhibition match in Gelsenkirchen.

Local cricket season reaching a climax

Post Sports Staff

Young Ramle, represented by Isaac Solomon and Danny Oscar, have captured the inaugural double-wicket competition staged by the local cricket league. In the final at Ashdod the Ramle pair defeated Ashdod A by 45 runs.

The Ramle couple scored 70 in their 30 overs, Solomon accumulating 48, and then confined Ashdod's Erlikar and Gershon Weiser to only 25 with some tight bowling.

The leading scorers in the first two of the other Ashdod clubs, Modern and Young, were Isaac Solomon and Danny Oscar. Meanwhile, as the league itself reaches a climax one of the Ashdod clubs Young Ashdod have been involved in an exciting late flurry of activity in a bid to secure one of the four semi-final play-off berths.

Modern Ashdod and Hebrew University had already clinched their places as top of their respective groups while Ashdod A had ensured themselves second place in Group

A. Maccabi Lod did themselves a power of good by narrowly defeating the Jerusalem team in a grudge match but they have been - temporarily - overtaken in second spot by Young Ashdod on run and wicket rate for the season. This happened when the Ashdod men went north and thrashed Maccabi Kiryat Bialik by 10 wickets. They and Lod are level on points but YA have a marginally better rate which Lod are seeking to reverse by asking the ICA for the opportunity to replay against Kiryat Bialik a match which they had gained by walk-over earlier in the season.

Scores of last critical games: Kiryat Bialik 56 all out (Nissim Jhirad 5-15); YA 57-0, won by 10 wickets.

HU 131 all out (Stanley Perlman 57); Lod 132-7, won by three wickets.

Biannual Minnesota Hometown Reunion
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 5 p.m. Reception/Programme
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Light supper provided, cost NIS 5.
Guest Speaker: Thomas L. Friedman
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WORLD GROUP DAVIS CUP DRAW

The draw for the February 5-7 World Group took place in:
"Sweden v New Zealand"
"Czechoslovakia v Paraguay"
"Mexico v Australia"
"Switzerland v France"
"West Germany v Brazil"
"Denmark v Spain Italy v Israel"
"India v Yugoslavia."
(* denotes seed)

On Monday evening at the Yad Eliyahu Sports Palace, champions Maccabi Tel Aviv take on newcomers Maccabi Netanya.

In international competition earlier this week, Maccabi Haifa took an important home court victory from Villeurbanne of France, 103 to 89. Six Maccabi Haifa players scored in double numbers to lead the well-rounded attack. The question now is: will the 14 points hold up when

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NEW MEVASSERET, private, half duplex, 3 stores + large garden, special building standard! Approximately 250 sq.m., \$320,000. Phone 02-227736 from 9 a.m. to noon; 02-343206, evenings. Tel. 02-227736.

TEL AVIV-RENTALS

OLD TALPIOT, 2½, furnished, phone, suit case, November-February, \$325 or exchange similar N. London. Tel. 02-71335.

HAIFA-RENTALS

STARTING OCTOBER 23, for 6 months, 3 rooms plus, near Dan Carmel, luxuriously furnished, heating, TV, piano, phone, linen and complete kitchen. \$395 monthly. Tel. 04-330139.

FOUR, RAMOT REMEZ, Harkla Rd. 87sq.m. double convenience, 04-24244.

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN seeks 1-2 furnished rooms, Mt. Carmel, half board, permanent arrangement. Tel. 04-371697, P.O.B. 6495 - Mount Carmel.

NETANYA

ON SEA SHORE, sale, 4 rooms + summer cottage on 3 dunes. No agents. Tel. 053-666587.

INSURANCE

CENTURION INSURANCE for the service you deserve. Tel. 02-2473394.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HARRARI HARPS, Handmade Harps, delightful Door-Harps & stringed instrument repair. Tel. 02-712753.

"YODFAT" piano repair tuning service, repairs, German and English pianos. 04-90151079, 03-475480, 02-814941.

PERSONAL

SEEK ENGLISH-SPEAKING partner. P.O.B. 7699, Ramat Gan.

IS THERE the really cultured, interesting and interested friend (m) for West-European women (50) with higher education and more? P.O.B. 6225, Haifa.

EUROPEAN, 40, m., broadminded, interesting, complex and pleasant, seeks English-speaking quality group. P.O.B. 1334, Tel Aviv. 60773D.

MATRIMONIAL

RETIRED EUROPEAN physician (65/65) U.S. citizen, seeks housekeeper or partner in her fifties. P.O.B. 4810, Haifa, No. 500.

PURCHASE/SALE

WANTED: gas clothes dryer. Tel. 04-862258 or 04-539194, Jerry.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY!!! Contents of flat. Tel. 02-721551, 02-666128.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Canon Camera A-1, case, lenses 1:4, wide angle 28, speedlite 277 T, 1000, only together. Tel. 02-635990 between 4 and 6 p.m.

VIDEO CAMERAS - SALE - purchase - exchange - equipment - rental. Tel. 03-653199.

DOUBLE "CHIROPEDE" mattress, virtually new, NIS 500. Tel. 02-699540.

SERVICES

ELECTRICIAN, JACKIE GORK - Domestic, maintenance, repairs, industrial installations. Tel. 03-248117 ext. 1168, 053-448801.

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VACUUM CLEANERS, microwave ovens - repairs. Sales and trade-in. Domestic and industrial. We rent carpet shampooing machines.

Frank Shilo, 61 Herzog, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-662350.

AMERICAN ASTROLOGER: in-depth analysis personality, relationships, job, counseling, etc. Tel. 02-417764.

STAN HARRIS - carpet upholstery shampooing, floor polishing. Tel. 052-430783.

FURNITURE RESTORATION by experts. Re-upholstering, wood repairs, re-finishing and re-styling. "Game" Tel. 03-810332.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PURCHASING CLERK for industrial company in Haifa Bay. Tel. 04-729452, P.O.B. 3397, Haifa.

WANTED: temporary nurses, Hebrew or English speaking. Contact Anglo-Saxon, Tel. 03-227471.

MOTHERS-HELPERS wanted, English mother tongue, essential, Habima vicinity. Tel. 03-269149.

LAW OFFICE, Ra'anana requires English secretary. 1 day. Tel. 052-432991.

VACANCY - CHALLENGING office position in industrial company. Mother tongue English. P.O.B. 3397, Haifa 04-729452.

AU-PAIR for warm family, 3 kids, light cleaning. Tel. 02-281278.

LEARN WORD PROCESSING - typing. Private instruction. One student, one teacher. The Wordpro. Tel. 03-699021.

ENGLISH TYPIST / WORDPROCESSOR, immediate vacancy, hourly. Tel. 03-282278, "Tigra".

TEMPORARY bilingual secretary (English-Hebrew) 3 months ending November. Possibility of long-term employment. Excellent English, word-processing/computer experience essential. Phone. Tel. 02-226687 (office hours).

CONFERENCE in Jerusalem requires temporary secretarial help for week of conference November 15-21. Applicants must be bilingual in any two of English/French/German. Possibility part-time, evenings. Good pay. Phone Tel. 02-226687 (office hours).

REQUIRED INEXPERIENCED ENGLISH secretary + English typing. Tel. 03-267910.

SAVON, AU PAIR + references for daily work + housework. Tel. 03-377377 evening.

FOR IMPORTERS, OR-YENUDA: 1.) Bookkeeper with knowledge of PC. 2.) Assistant for above bookkeeper, English an asset, pensioner possible. Tel. 03-3543, Saturday.

HOUSE EMPLOYEE wanted, independent, must speak English, French or German, with references; daily 2-9 p.m. High salary. Phone only mornings. Tel. 02-636241.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING household helpers and Nannies with/without sleep-in, good conditions. Tel. 03-3462805-6.

EXPORT COMPANY requires experienced American born Exec. Sec. to manage office independently. Knowledge of Hebrew helpful. Call: 052-923783.

AU-PAIR for warm, flexible family in Herzliya. Children, puppy. Tel. 052-544928.

WORDPROCESSING: touch typing, secretarial courses. English and Hebrew; unique audio-visual system. Free demonstration, SIGHT & SOUND, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-626454, 03-626622.

CLERK for technical office for industrial company in Haifa Bay. Tel. 04-729452, P.O.B. 3397, Haifa.

WANTED LIVE-IN English-speaking maid for warm family in Danya, Haifa. Board and lodgings provided. Please phone: Tel. 04-244515; 04-245144.

FOR KFAR SHIMARYAHU, live-in domestic help. Small family, good conditions. Tel. 052-70662.

ENGLISH TEACHERS are required. Tel. 03-243428, 03-228545.

REQUIRED: FILIPINO (f) for housework + children, full-time. Tel. 02-721865.

ENGLISH-HEBREW typist/secretary, 4/5 mornings per week, legal consultations office, Kiryat. Tel. 03-340705, 03-336661.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE JERUSALEM POST FUNDS:

We've come a long way

WE'VE COME a long way since The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund was established in 1948. As we celebrate our 40th anniversary, our goal is to make this campaign a truly memorable one. We would like to be able to respond to the many requests for aid received throughout the year, but this can only be accomplished with your generous help. Let's mark the Toy Fund's 40th year by making this the best campaign ever.

Two wonderful contributions were received this week. One was from five-and-a-half-year-old David Kliman of Santa Barbara, California, who included a drawing, and the other from a recent bat mitzva, Naomi Ornstein of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Our thanks to both for thinking of children less fortunate than themselves.

Even though the Forsake Me Not Fund is only eight-years-old, we would like this fund as well to take giant steps this year.

Generous contributions were received this week from all over the world, including Singapore.

Please be sure to make out separate cheques for each fund, write your messages clearly, and mail to: The Jerusalem Post Funds, P.O.B. 81, 91000 Jerusalem.



NIS 200 Tamar Amn, Kibbutz Sde Nehemia, Shulamit Ben-Dror, Kibbutz Sde Nehemia.
NIS 100 Rabbi David Rosen, on the occasion of their marriage - in appreciation. In honor of the bat mitzva of Ricky Krichmal of Antwerp, son of Tovah and Romya Krichmal - Judith Wong, Belgium.
NIS 75 E.G., Haifa.
NIS 50 Laurie and Hilary Sugarman, Rehovot.
NIS 36 Lamed Vav (for each). Anonymous, Eilat.
NIS 200 Harold Greenbaum, Webster, MA.
NIS 100 Irene T. McLaughlin, New York, NY.
NIS 75 In memory of David Krivins and Julia Schindler Raskin - Dr. Harold and Thelma Krivins, Interlaken, NJ.
NIS 50 In loving memory of my brother, Kurt Wolfgang Schmandl - Lucy B. Bodlander, Riverdale, NY. In loving memory of my brother, Hays and my sister Margaret - Rudolph C. Bodlander, Riverdale, NY. In loving memory of my father, David Krivins, who passed away at the age of 84, on the occasion of his 84th birthday, collected by five-and-a-half-year-old Daniel Kliman of Santa Barbara, CA, in

Beverlee Black

his 40th birthday.
NIS 200 Bati mitzva savings - Naomi Ornstein, Chapel Hill, NC. Frances E. Rabban, Savannah, GA. Abraham and Kate Mary Dell, North Hollywood, CA.
NIS 100 In honor of our children, Eric and Mira Weissman, and our grandchildren, Rivka and Osher Weissman - Madelyn Weissman, Los Angeles, CA.
NIS 100 In loving memory of Herbert W. Armstrong - David A. Hoover, Perryburg, OH.
NIS 100 In loving memory of my parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Sevit; my beloved sister Julie, Millic and Celia; and darling daughter, Ben - Jenny, Ahne and Simon Sevit, Bondi, Australia.
NIS 150 Birnbaum family, Schwarzenfeld, W. Germany.
NIS 50 L.L., Rehovot.

NEW DONATIONS	PROGRESS TOTAL
NIS 761	NIS 2,645
11,178	\$2,454.84
245	245
Aus\$100	Aus\$375
DM200	DM300
	DFL100

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

NIS 1,800 Zvi Be'er, Goshen Hashiv, NIS 400 I.C., Jerusalem.
NIS 300 In memory of Dr. Lena Solovitchik, Margot and Laila Solovitchik - Dipl. Eng. Alfred Broas, Haifa.
NIS 280 Dr. G. Tugendreich, Rehovot.
NIS 215 Ruth Shapiro, Pades Hanna, NIS 200 Hagi Marom, Inc., Tel Aviv, Dr. M. Jaffe, Haifa.
NIS 180 Sunny and Marcel Apfelbaum, Tel Aviv, Apple Diamonds Ltd., Ramat Gan, Anonymous, Rehovot. In loving memory of Nathan Etkin.
NIS 160 In honor of the 80th birthday of Anne and Percy Maniam, Percy N. Maniam, Ramat Gan.
NIS 150 In loving memory of Samuel, Besse and Lorna Ark of Leeds, England - Sylvia Krivins, Jerusalem. In loving memory of my very dear friend, Sophie Joseph - Sonja Krieger-Reich, Ramat Gan, Grand Beach Hotel and Synagogue, Tel Aviv.
NIS 120 In honor of Max and Masha Goldfarb's 60th anniversary and Max Goldfarb's 80th birthday, NIS 120 - Addy and Leah Cohen, Savion.
NIS 100 In memory of Sigmund Friedmann and Ignatz Quasick - Nafan Yevrat, Tel Aviv, Anonymous, Jerusalem. In loving memory of my mother and grandparents - M.S., Jerusalem. In memory of my father, Leonard L. Lewis, Lawrence Lewis, Ramat Hasharon, Clonmattage Ltd., Tel Aviv. In memory of Marianne, Ya'acov Herzhberg, Ramat

Gan, Alif Ebrein, Kfar Hanaani, Lauren Lewis, Rehovot, Silvia Hertzov, Tel Aviv, Tereye and Becky Lantz, Kibbutz Beit Ha'emek, Rabbi David Rosen, from Rana Robinson and Yaron Weissman, on the occasion of their marriage - in appreciation.
NIS 92.50 In honor of my mother, Nancy Galko of Toronto, on her 92nd-and-a-half birthday, and in gratitude for her recovery - Harris Galko, Jerusalem.
NIS 90 In loving memory of Sam Schwartz - Orak Schwartz, Tel Aviv.
NIS 75 In loving memory of Michael David Baron - Avram, Martha and Alex Baron, Rehovot, E.G., Haifa.
NIS 72 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
NIS 70 In honor of Chai Solomon's 70th birthday, in replacement of the previous cheque for NIS 70, which was inadvertently listed as NIS 10 - Betty Herstein, Savion.
NIS 60 Hana Hertzov, Tel Aviv, In honor of our sister, Toni Rockach's 60th birthday - Eli 120 in health and happiness with her family - Zvi and Naomi Kudler, Ramat Hasharon.
NIS 54 Esther Applebaum, Canada, Three times left, in honor of the birthday of Mr. and Mrs. Susan Gilberg and Ralph Robins - Amy Gilron, Rehovot.
NIS 50 In loving memory of Abbot and Philip - Rose Kline, Beersheva, Anonymous, Jerusalem. In memory of my parents and step-mother who passed away after a long illness in May 1987, now at peace - Anonymous, Kiryat Gat, Hillel and Rachel Friedman, Jerusalem. In memory of M'Anita Leander Wilton - Elana Blaser, granddaughter, Laurie and Hilary Segerman, Rehovot, H.B., Brussels, Belgium.
NIS 40 On behalf of Sophie Caplan, Sydney, Australia, Pepp Weiss, Tel Aviv.
NIS 36 Ayelal Ben, Jerusalem. In honor of Kurt Salinger's 80th birthday - E. Picher, Rehovot, Chaim Alexander and family, Jerusalem. Anonymous, Haifa. In memory of our dear parents Evelyn and Hymie Monosky, and David Cohen - Anonymous, Haifa. A yizkor contribution for Morris Gavron of blessed memory - Shulamit Gavron, Tel Aviv. In appreciation of a dear friend, Dr. Michael Doron - Anonymous, Rehovot, Double hat, in the name of Marty Goodman, Anonymous, Eilat, Lamed Vav (for each).
NIS 32 Katharina Freund, Haifa.
NIS 30 Judith Seidman, Tel Aviv, Cynthia and Jesse Mendelsohn, Netanya, Pamela Baror, Jerusalem. In memory of my parents and step-mother - Anonymous, Tel Aviv, Anonymous, Givatayim, David Ben, Jerusalem. Anonymous, Haifa.

NIS 25 For Rivka, Michel and Carol Allos, Ramat Hagailon, B. Landron, Sidi Ja, Yael and Meke Orr, Ramat Gan, Maged and Susan Kirschbaud, Jerusalem. In memory of my parents, husband and family, who have passed on - Bella Danilowicz, Netanya, Roberta David, Kiryat, Anonymous, Haifa.
NIS 20 Prof. E. Davis, Jerusalem. In honor of the beloved departed of the Brotherhouse - S. Saul, Bat Yam, Mr. and Mrs. H. Makby, Herzliya.
NIS 18 In memory of my late husband, Chaim Goren of blessed memory, Chaya Sarah Goren, Jerusalem. On behalf of Laila Nurock, in memory of my daughter, Esther Dobin of blessed memory - Rac Dobin, Haifa. In honor of Harry and Mira - Anonymous, Kfar Sava, Anonymous, Jerusalem. Happy New Year to Bertha Simon and family - Anonymous, Kfar Sava. On the occasion of the birth of a baby girl to my sister and brother-in-law, Chana and Yashov Mosbacher, in Brooklyn, NY - Nancy and Shaul Saginor, Ra'anana. In honor of our mother, Haya Sarah Goren - Reem Goren, Jerusalem.
NIS 15 L. Simon and A. Aronson, Ra'anana. In memory of Danny Schwartz.
NIS 10 Arlene Jankofsky, Jerusalem. In honor of John Haneck's 65th birthday - Alex and Fanny Messerer, Haifa, Anna Weiss, Beersheva.
NIS 5 Loni and Aaron Levin, Netanya, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenbaum, Netanya.
NIS 50 Harold Greenbaum, Webster, MA.
NIS 100 Irene T. McLaughlin, New York, NY.
NIS 75 In memory of David Krivins and Julia Schindler Raskin - Dr. Harold and Thelma Krivins, Interlaken, NJ.
NIS 50 In loving memory of my parents, Max and Lene Schmandl - Lucy B. Bodlander, Riverdale, NY. In loving memory of my parents, Siegfried and Agnes Bodlander - Rudolf C. Bodlander, Riverdale, NY. Albert A. Feldman, Seattle, WA.
NIS 36 Richard and Naomi Shure, Birmingham, NY. In memory of my beloved mother's yahrzeit Eli 26 - Werner Weichsel, Mexico City, 500 Audrey and Wayne Kliman, Santa Barbara, CA.
NIS 25 In loving memory of my grandparents, Rabbi Nissim and Dvora Ohayon and their children, Joseph, Moses, Fortuna, Rachel (Mala) - Israel Ohayon, Kibbutz Revivim, Be'er Sheva, Little Ferry, NJ, Abraham and Kate Mary Dell, North Hollywood, CA, Frances E. Rabban, Savannah, GA.
NIS 50 Frances and Hana Gervick, Fair Lawn, NJ.
NIS 18 In honor of an anonymous origin donor - Maurice Braverman, Yerushalmi, Jay Klotz, New York, NY. In honor of our 40th anniversary - Madelyn and Milt Weissman, Los Angeles, CA.
NIS 15 In honor of Mr. and Mrs. M. Wasserman's wedding anniversary - Louis and Mera Sherman, Eugene, OR.
NIS 100 Sals Halkindman, Seattle, WA, Sylvia Halkindman, Seattle, WA.
NIS 100 In loving memory of my parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Sevit, my beloved sister Julie, Millic, Celia and darling brother, Ben - Jenny, Anne and Simon Sevit, Bondi, Australia.
NIS 150 Birnbaum family, Schwarzenfeld, W. Germany.
NIS 50 L.L., Rehovot.

NEW DONATIONS	PROGRESS TOTAL
NIS 8,711.50	NIS 17,962.70
1,450	1,450
220	220
C30	C30
Aus\$100	Aus\$125
DM200	DM425
	DFL100
	\$2,454.84

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT	REGDUS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4:30 p.m.	5:41 p.m.
Tel Aviv	4:45 p.m.	5:43 p.m.
Haifa	4:45 p.m.	5:41 p.m.
Beersheva	4:45 p.m.	5:43 p.m.
Eilat	4:47 p.m.	5:44 p.m.

JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE. Fri. Mincha 4:55 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat & Mincha 4:30. Cantor Naphtali Hensbig and Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir, conducted by Eli Jaffe.
WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES. Conservative, 4 Agmon, Friday, Mincha 4:50. Shabbat, Shabbat 8:30. Dvar Torah: Rabbi Moshe Tannenbaum, Hazon Ramstein. Saturday, Mincha 4:40. Daily minyan at 7 a.m.
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE. Jewish Institute of Religion (Reform), 13 King David St. 8:30 a.m. Information on college programs; guided tour of campus. Service: 10 a.m.
BAR-EL SYNAGOGUE. (Progressive) 16 Shalom Haagid, Tel. 02-23841. Friday 9:30 p.m. Shabbat morning 9:30, Rabbi Toviach Ben-Chorin.
REDEMPTION CHURCH (Lutheran) Murosa Rd. Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Services: English 9 a.m.; German 10:30 a.m. Tel. 25243, 82401.
CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) opp. Citadel. 9:30 Family service, 7:00 p.m. Evening service. Bible study, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
BAPTIST CONGREGATION, 4 Narkis, West Jerusalem. Saturday services: 9:00 a.m. Bible study, 10:30 a.m. Worship. Tel. 229441.
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND near Railway Station. Sunday morning service 10 a.m.; prayer service 7 p.m., Tel. 02-714650.
PENTECOSTAL WORSHIP SERVICE. MT. ZION FELLOWSHIP, 7:30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Tel. 82864.
ST. PAUL'S (Pentecostal), 33 Shavei Yisrael, 6:30 p.m. Saturday, Tel. 02-717888.

JERUSALEM CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY

YMCA auditorium, 26 King David St., Tel. 22016. Sunday, 7 p.m. Singing for the deaf available.

JERUSALEM CHURCH OF GOD

"House Of Prayer For All People" - Sat. 10:30 a.m. 18 Ein Rogel St. Tel. 718814.

TEL AVIV

DOMANUEL CHURCH (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Yafo, 15 Rehov Beer Hofman (near 17 Rehov Eilat) Tel. 820654. Saturday's Service 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

HAIFA

ELIAS CHURCH (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Mev Street, Tel. 04-523881. Sat. service 11 a.m.

OTHER CENTRES

BAPTIST VILLAGE CONGREGATION. 3 km. north of PETAH TIKVA. Saturday Service, Bible study 9:30 a.m. Worship 10:30 a.m. Tel. 052-75751.
THE MIRACLE OF ISRAEL. - Send for free Christadelphian review today: P.O. Box 10373, Jerusalem 91033.

Notices in this column, which appear every Friday, cost NIS 9.90 per line, including VAT, per insertion, or NIS 29.65 per line, including VAT, per month.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 9.90 per line, including VAT. Every day of the month costs NIS 197.80 per line, including VAT, per month. Rates calculated according to regular column width.

JERUSALEM

Conducted Tours

Tourists and Visitors. Come and see the General Israel Orphan Home for Girls, Jerusalem, and its manifold activities and facilities. Free guided tours, weekdays between 9-12. Bus No. 14, 24 or 8, Kiryat Moshe, Tel. 523221.
HADASSAH HOSPITAL. Ein Kerem. Chagall Window - opening 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Tours, Sun.-Thurs., hourly, on the half hour: 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Fri. open 9:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Tours, hourly on the half hour: 9:30-11:30 a.m. Entrance fee.
Half-day tours of the installations: Sun., Tue., Thurs. Details: 02-616333, 445271.

TEL AVIV

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (Formerly American Women's Museum). Free Morning Tours - Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 223154.
ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 388171; 223231, 240529; Netanya 39744.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, Tel. 210664, Sun.-Thurs. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Tel. 210664, Sun.-Thurs. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Tel. 210664.
NA'ANAT (P.W.) Visit our projects. Tel Aviv, 210781; Jerusalem, 244878.

HAIFA

Conducted Tours

TECHNION - Israel Institute of Technology presents Jack Lemmon's narration of "The Technion Experience" at the COLER-CALIFORNIA VISITORS CENTRE. Tel. 04-210664, Sun.-Thurs. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Fri. 10 a.m.

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-240640.

ART GUIDE

JERUSALEM

Museums and Exhibitions

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Opening Exhibition: Isaac Goren's recent original iron furniture designs (opens 20.10 at 8 p.m.) Continuing Exhibitions: Photographs, Boaz Tel. Renaissance themes in contemporary context: Justin Ladd, new work expressly for Israel Museum. 0 Israel Art: Captive Dream, Jerusalem 1987 Special Exhibitions: The Priestly Benediction on Silver scrolls: Negev 1987, Magdalena Abakanowicz: 0 Emphatic, Arish Aroch, Michael Gross, Gadiel Tamarin. 0 Ilse Lohausen: Golden Memories of the Holy Land (Jewelry) 0 3500 Years of Chinese Art (until 31.10) 0 Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant-Garde Art 0 Edomite Shrine discoveries from Qumran, Negev 0 News in Antiquities '87 0 Wondrous India 0 Toy Sculptures 0 Permanent Archaeology, Heritage and Ethnic Art Exhibitions: Shrine of the Book (Dead Sea Scrolls), Rockefeller (Archaeology) Museum: Crusader Art 0 Animals in Ancient Art. Check ad in Magazine for visiting hours.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART

Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 5:30-8; Fri. closed; Sat. and holidays 10-1. Holidays: check with Museum, 2 Hagelmach St., Tel. 02-6612812. Bus No. 15.

OLD YERUSHALAYM MUSEUM

Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century-World War II, 8 Or

HAIFA

Museums

THE REUBEN AND EDITH HECHT MUSEUM FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISRAEL. Haifa University, Open Sun.-Thurs. 10-5; Fri. closed; Sat. 10-1. Free entrance.

HAIFA MUSEUM

28 Shabbat Levy St., Tel. 822355. Exhibitions: Metals and Ethnology: The Art of Pottery; Modern Art - Prints from the Atelier Mounil; Paris: Ancient Art - Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Sikkimona finds. Open Sun.-Thurs. 10-5; Fri. 10-1; Sat. 10-1.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS: Treasures of the Bible Lands 0 New Bezeal 1935-55 0 Succot hours: Wed. (7.10, 10-2)

TEL AVIV

Museums

INTERIOR ARTS LTD. GALLERY: Soft Paintings by Calman Sheml - new medium in contemporary art that combines the soft ethereal texture of fabric with a vibrant use of color. Free transportation to Gallery - call Tel. 02-723111. Open: Sun.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-7 p.m.; Fri. 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

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Sraya Shapiro reminisces about The Habimah National Theatre company, which he remembers from its early days in Eastern Europe. He recalls the stubborn resistance of the company to attempts by the authorities to close it down

HABIMAH AT SEVENTY

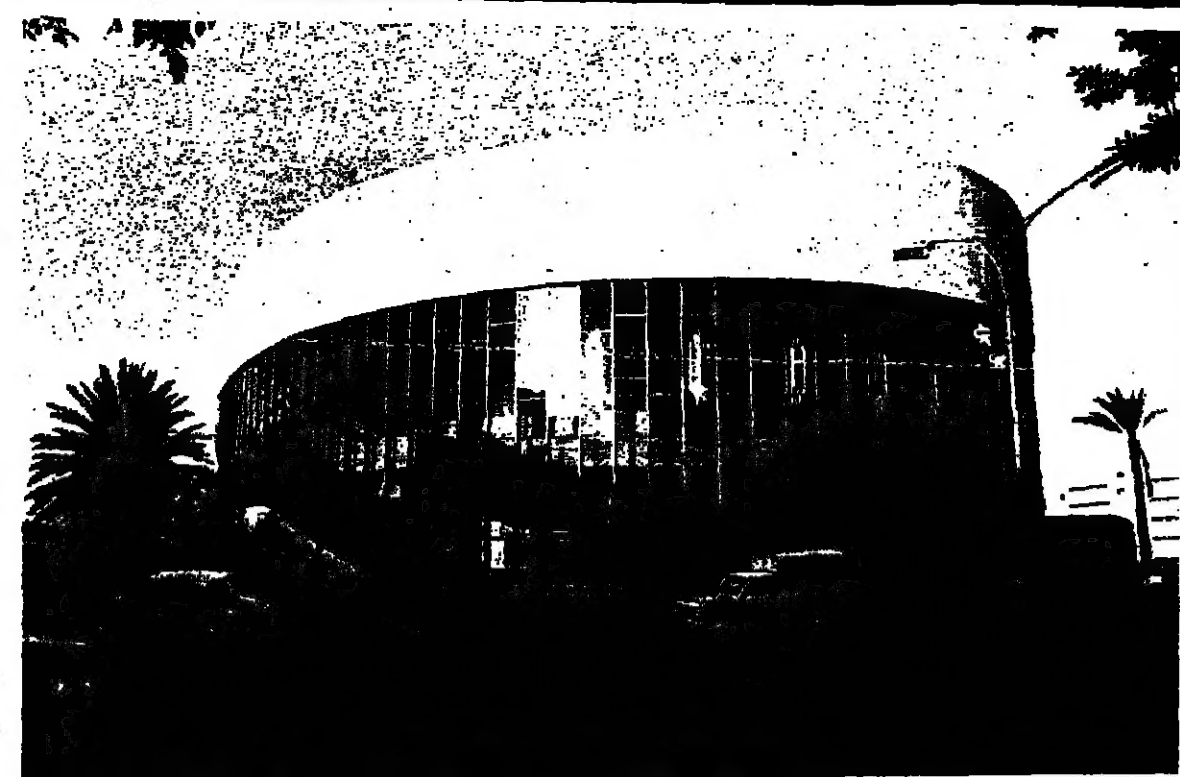
PERUSING OLD reviews for his forthcoming address at the opening of the Habimah National Theatre 70th anniversary celebrations on Sunday, Shimon Finkel came across an enthusiastic article in a German daily, published in Düsseldorf, where the company presented *The Dybbuk* not long before World War II.

Habimah, so the reviewer wrote, had in common with medieval German mystery plays a sense of devotion, of elation in taking part in a sacred act.

"It was absolutely true at the time. That was the greatest asset Habimah brought from Moscow," says Finkel, who himself joined the company in Berlin. When Habimah was on its first tour outside Russia, in 1926, this sense of artistic piety was probably what appealed most to a young actor whose background was quite different from that of the Moscow group.

Only Fania Lubich remains of the Moscow contingent, though she has long retired from the stage. She was not in the first Habimah group, for when she arrived in revolution-swept Moscow, Habimah was already rehearsing *The Dybbuk*.

Nahum Zemach, the founder and the moving spirit of the troupe, did not encourage her: Habimah was in



Hanna Rovina as Leah in the first performance of *The Dybbuk*.



Shimon Finkel...joined the company in Berlin in 1926. (Meisels)

bad shape, economically and politically. It was a shame to give young and talented people hope for better times. However, after using *protest* — one of Habimah's founders knew her from the amateur Hebrew group in Kharkov — Lubich was allowed to type the manuscripts of the parts distributed among the actors, and was permitted, as a reward to sleep on the secretariat table and attend *The Dybbuk* rehearsal. Eventually, she became one of the mainstays of the Habimah ensemble.

Zemach had good reason to see the future of Habimah in a cloud. He was frequently arrested by the Che-Ka (the forerunner of KGB) and subjected to gruelling interrogation about the need and the purpose of a Hebrew-language theatre in the Communist world.

When he was let out, largely because he had Lunocharski, the commissar for education and arts, on his side, Zemach never failed to come to us (he was a distant relative of my mother) and tell my parents at length how he parried the vitriolic attacks of the Yevsektsia stooges.

Yevsektsia was the Jewish section of the Communist Party, and its members were viciously anti-Zionist and therefore persecuted Hebrew in all its manifestations. Being a child, I

could not but be impressed by the detailed accounts of a fighting man.

But only one sentence stuck in my memory: It was Zemach's argument to the authorities that under the Soviet constitution, the state should provide culture fare to everybody in his own language. "even if there are only 10, or even two, persons who do not understand a different tongue."

HABIMAH was the main subject of my Hebrew lessons, too. My teacher, recommended by Zemach, was a young man from Lithuania who joined the company about the time Fania Lubich was accepted to the theatre. Instead of dwelling on the mysteries of grammar, Benno Schneider told stories about the lessons Stanislawski and Vakhtangov were giving to the members of the *studyya*; or how members were looking for a loan of 500 rubles from each other only to meet a desperate look in return.

It was undoubtedly my uncle Feivel who kept Habimah alive at that period. He had some money then, and the relations between the authorities and the people who had money were vague at the time. Uncle Feivel not only found the resources needed, but did his best to help the theatre, working on the sets

from time to time. Strangely, only Ben-Zion Katz, the indefatigable journalist, acknowledged the debt Habimah owed to this man; Gnessin hardly mentions him in his memoirs.

Habimah stayed in Moscow for five years more after my parents and Uncle Feivel left it. I never saw Benno again. He remained in the U.S. where Zemach wanted Habimah to stay instead of going to Palestine.

For a time, Benno directed the "Artef" left-wing club, then moved to Hollywood and found a niche as casting director in a big company. Finkel, who saw him once, reports that Benno Schneider refused to speak Hebrew and was generally disparaging about his former — and elder — colleagues.

Zemach, on the other hand, came to Tel Aviv in 1936, admitted his mistake and hinted he would like to re-join Habimah; but he was rejected.

"In its 70 years, Habimah was more than once on the brink of disintegration," says Finkel. "In one or two instances, I was the cause of it. But every time something happened to save the Habimah myth. There must be in it more than meets the eye."

A refusenik nearly all his life

Martin Gilbert tells of three widely-separated bar mitzva boys

ON OCTOBER 17, Israel Shapiro will celebrate his 13th birthday. Twice already, in Jerusalem and in London, his bar mitzva ceremony has been twinned with other boys, one Israeli, the other English. On neither occasion could the young Israel join the celebrations: the son of Lev Shapiro, one of Leningrad's longest-trapped refuseniks, he has been a refusenik almost all his life.

The Shapiro family has never sat still under the shadow of its fate. Six months ago, Israel's eight-year-old sister Naomi wrote a letter to Mr. Gorbachev on her family's behalf. She received no reply, nor did her family receive their long-awaited exit visas. Naomi Shapiro has therefore sent Mr. Gorbachev a second letter, which she posted to him on her ninth birthday, pointing out that her father never knew his own grandparents — because they were murdered by fascists in the Ukraine only because they were Jews. "Now," she continues, "it is a time of peace, and I am living in the Soviet Union, but I cannot understand whose fault it is that I and my brother cannot see our old and not so healthy grandpa and grandma."

The grandparents whom Israel and Naomi Shapiro have never seen live in Israel. Shmuel is 83 and his wife Evgenia is 79. It is their bitter-sweet fate to have been the guests at both the twinned bar mitzva ceremonies, one held in Israel on August 13, the other held on August 22 at the Spanish and Portuguese syna-



The Shapiro family

agogue in London, with a reception in Israel a few weeks later which Israel's grandparents attended.

THE BAR MITZVA boy in London was Michael Mocatta, whose mother spoke to Lev Shapiro on the telephone. "Give my parents strength and courage to believe," was his message, "and to stay alive until we see them again."

Yan Sheinfeld, the bar mitzva boy in Israel, has celebratory palsy, as a result of which he is unable to speak. He was able, however, on this extraordinary occasion, both to sign his portion and to say a few words about Israel Shapiro, by

means of a computer equipped with a voice synthesizer, which he operated using an electronic head switch: his palsy made it impossible to use the computer with his hands.

The computer equipment which enabled Yan Sheinfeld to speak to Israel Shapiro has been specially adapted for him by Dr. John Eulenberg, director of the Artificial Language Laboratory at Michigan State University, and used in Israel for the very first time on this occasion.

Yan Sheinfeld had himself been born in Russia, but has lived in Israel since he was seven months old. Israel Shapiro was three years old when his parents were refused their

exit visas. Naomi Shapiro has spent her whole life as part of a refusenik family. "I appeal to you to help us," she writes, in her second letter to Mr. Gorbachev.

The Shapiro family are not, alas, alone among old-time refuseniks in Leningrad who have so far failed to benefit from the Soviet winds of change. For example, despite an upsurge of rumours recently, neither Evgeni Lein nor Alec Zelichenok, both of them former Prisoners of Zion, have been allowed to leave. Yet Lein is 47 and Zelichenok 50. Both have been waiting for nearly a decade. For several months now, Lein's daughter Nehama has been awaiting him in Jerusalem.

Zelichenok too, a distinguished Hebrew teacher, who for many years has taught Leningrad Jews about their heritage, has recently been appointed a research fellow at the Hebrew University School of Education. "It is a matter of particular interest to us," writes the chairman of the school, "that you, as a distinguished electrical engineer, have been able to apply your talents and abilities so creatively to the field of education, and in particular to the field of Hebrew education." Zelichenok is also awaited in Jerusalem.

The Shapiros, the Leins and the Zelichenoks have each upheld the Jewish banner amid difficulty and even danger; now is the time for them to be allowed to live in the land for which they have struggled so long.

To mend the world

TORA TODAY
Pinchas H. Peli

"AND GOD saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good" (Genesis 31:1). But the "good," even the "very good," of the six days of creation was nonetheless not good enough without the additional seventh day, that was "blessed and sanctified." The culmination of creation was not in the good, but in the "boly."

A world without the dimension of the sacred is a world without an inner meaning, without direction, without higher purpose. The physical universe may be "good" in the sense of the efficiency of a machine that works well and fulfills the expectations of its maker; but, it is not "good" in the sense of not being evil. Physical energy may function, produce, but it does not know how to differentiate between the ethical and the non-ethical, between the meaningful and the meaningless, between bestowing life and blessings or wreaking havoc and disaster.

Moreover, as long as humans did not manage to "set aside" (this is perhaps an original meaning of the verb *shadash* [shad], to hallow, to declare sacred or "special," certain "pieces" of time and space — the universe seemed amorphous, endless and impossible to grasp. In order to hold on to time and space, a line had to be drawn between sacred, special time and ordinary, mundane time; between sacred space and regular space. Astronomy, geography or geology alone, without intention and ritual, could never have made man adjust to the world he lives in.

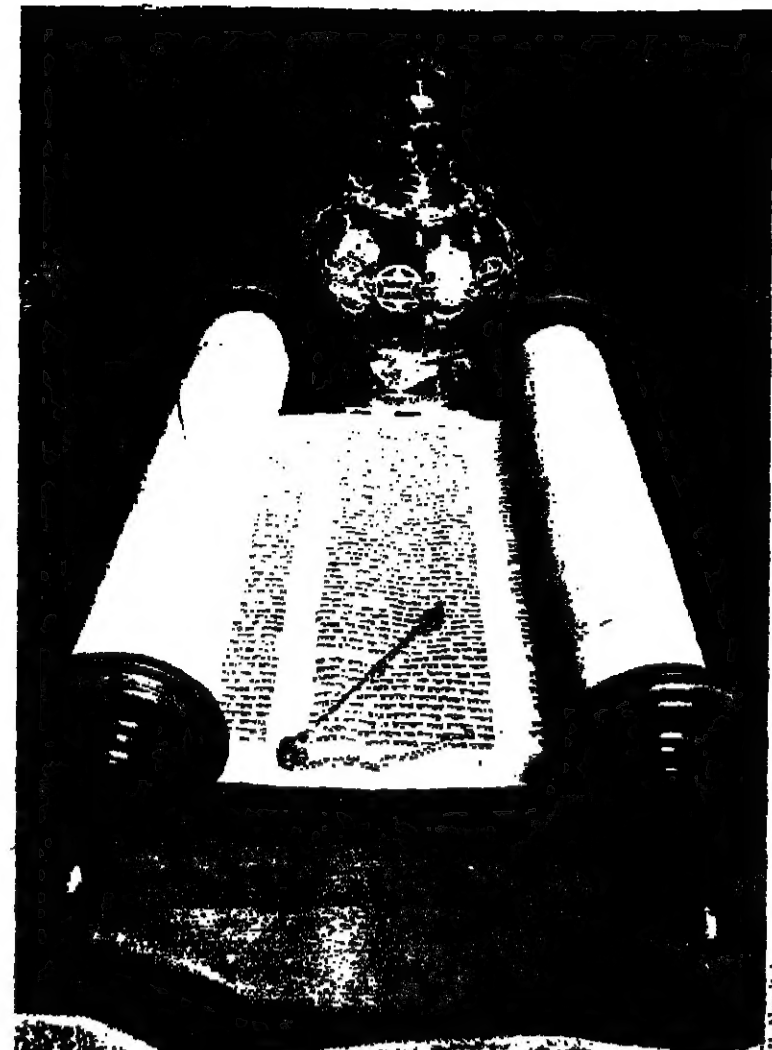
The division of time and space into sacred and profane is much older than the Bible (see the anthropological writings of Mircea Eliade). The great break-through of the Bible in this respect is that the sacred was freed from the tyranny of blind, magical forces and came to represent the one source of the holy, God the creator of all, whose holiness is expressed in acts of justice and compassion. The holiness of the Holy One Blessed-be-He (*ha-kadosh baruch hu*) as a model for human beings to emulate: "You shall be holy — because I your Lord am holy" (Leviticus 19:2). It is considered the cornerstone of the entire Torah, "the whole Bible in miniature," and the source of the teaching of *imitatio dei* (the emulation of God) in Judaism.

JUDAIC THOUGHT deals with three dimensions of the Holy, or, where the presence of the Holy One could be encountered within the mundane reality of this world. They are the dimensions of time, space and person. These three dimensions which define reality itself are rendered in an ancient mystical Hebrew book (*Sefer Yetzirah*) as *olam* ("cosmos," or space), *shanah* ("year," or time cycle) and *nefesh* ("soul," or person). No reality in the here-and-now could be complete without all three elements present.

Take, for instance, the desk on which these lines were written. It occupies space, it takes up some time to see it, and if we in person were not here to sense its presence, it would not exist for us at all.

The biblically created world emerges as a world of time and space. "In the beginning" — time, "God created the heaven and the earth" — space. Man and woman, "the person," while given dominion to rule the world and subdue it, could still be lost in it. While taming Mother Nature, humans are liable to lose sight of their Father in heaven.

Man, who of all beings was endowed with the "image of God," may easily forfeit his freedom, as the task that he must implement in the world is never ended — 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, year-in and year-out. The ingenious and intricate tools that he makes to control nature, require his full and uninterrupted attention. The struggle between his limited life-span and the enormous space surrounding him, causes this heavy tension between time and space that might eventually destroy him. There is no private ownership of time. It is always



shared by others. When a person's time is up, no treasure in the world can buy him one more minute. Man, who conquers space, is himself conquered by time, that takes him in a non-stop progress towards death. A moment gone by is a moment dead, and will not be seen again. Time becomes man's hidden enemy, joining forces with space, the "cursed" earth, that brings forth "thorns and thistles" and constantly demands the "sweat of his brow" (Gen. 3:17-19). Clutched between the squeezing prongs of time and space, who can think of dignified human existence lived in the dimension of the person created in the image of God, free, and invited to participate by choice in the spiritual as well as in the material adventure of his being human? Now that God the creator has set him above the forces of nature, appointed him to master them — can he also master his own nature? Can he realize the precious freedom that is his by divine right or will he sell himself into eternal enslavement? Now that he is able to control volcanoes on earth, to brave the high seas, will he also be able to control the volcano which is within him? How will he fare on the high seas of his spiritual potential?

Judaism has a unique answer to these questions. It is one word: Sabbath. Following six days of doing, comes one day of being. A day of full freedom and self-realization. What would the world have been like, had it not been for this built-in corrective to its ills and woes, if creation had gone on and on without stopping, without rest, without delight, without holiness?

THE SABBATH stands at the end of the story of creation. As the Creator finished his works, he looked back and saw "that all He had made was very good." Not that every detail of it was so very good, but (as pointed out by R. Ovadia Sforno, 1470-1550) the sum-total of it all was good, workable.

As is the wish of every creative artist, God too wished to sign his name on his completed work of art before handing it over to humans to master and to use. Thus the last two words in the first chapter of Genesis are *yom hashishi* ("the sixth day"); and the first two words in the second chapter are *vayekhulu hushamayim* ("the heavens were finished"). When these two chapters are joined together, the first letters of the two last words of Chapter I and the first letters of the two first words of Chapter 2, (*vom hashishivayekhulu hushamayim*) form the four-lettered name of God: Y-H-V-H. The acronym represents the signature of the author. The famous Talmud

commentator Maharsha, (Shmuel Edelis, 1555-1634) points this out as the reason for our joining those words together in the opening statement of the *kidush* which ushers in the Sabbath.

In this case however, unlike in an ordinary piece of art, the artist does not abandon his work after handing it over to its rightful owners. The God of the Bible who gave us the Sabbath is not Aristotle's unmoved mover. Thus we read (Genesis 2:1-2) "The heavens and the earth were finished (on the sixth day) and all their array. And on the seventh day God finished the work which he had been doing." The real "finishing" did not occur until the seventh day. It is the Sabbath, the day of blessing and holiness, that marks the completion of creation. The Sabbath stands at the intersection of two distinct phases of creation, at the junction between nature and history. "The heaven and the earth were finished" — say the rabbis (Midrash Genesis Rabba 2, 10) — "the work of the righteous and the wicked began." God's job is not over yet. He remains very much involved, together with us, in the work of art which he created. The world was made imperfect with the expectation that we join God in continuing to create it.

"And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it, because on it he ceased from all the work which he created and made (*la'asot*)" (ibid., 2:3).

La'asot is the last word in the original Hebrew biblical story of creation. It is translated "created and made" in the King James version, and "which he had done" in the Jewish Publication Society's translation. Yet, *la'asot* was also understood by some in a most simple and instructive way, as "to do," or "to make." The verse is thus to be read in the following manner: "And God blessed the seventh day and made it holy because on it God ceased all the work which he [God] created [for humans] to do," or "to continue doing."

Judaism does not preach the apocalyptic "great revolution" which will suddenly turn around this imperfect world of ours. It rests however on the conviction that God wants our cooperation in mending the world and bringing it somewhat nearer to perfection. One feels that he has indeed lived the right life if he can honestly state that he leaves this world somewhat better than he had found it.

The Torah portion for this week is *Be-rebeha* (Genesis 1:1-6:8). Rabbi Peli is the Blechner Professor of Jewish thought and literature at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Exciting singer

MUSIC REVIEW

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Zubin Mehta conducting with Rosalind Plowright, soprano (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, Oct. 12). Joseph Kaminski: Symphonic Overture; Berlioz: "Mort de Cleopatre" (Death of Cleopatra), lyric scene for soprano and orchestra; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5, Op. 100.

Bringing in Berlioz's little known and rarely performed "Mort de Cleopatre" was an excellent idea and with soprano Rosalind Plowright singing the vocal part, it became, it seemed, the *piece de resistance* of the programme.

Plowright possesses a really huge voice, riding even Berlioz's most intense tutti with ease. Her voice thunders. She is an accomplished opera singer with a very strong stage presence and undeniable character. Her performance was exciting. Plowright identified herself with all her heart with all of the eccentric French composer's characteristic elements — overflowing emotions, pathos, heroic posture, rebellion, submission.

However, with all these impressive achievements, one thing seemed unconvincable. Plowright's

voice lacks modulatory capacity. Her voice does not vibrate and the timbre remains quite rigidly unchanged. Though her performance, as a whole and as a comprehensive interpretation, is highly expressive, her vocal substance lacks expressiveness.

As stated above, however, Plowright's personality is so strong and her theatrical talent so overpowering that this one shortcoming seems unable to impair the overall quality of the performance.

Prokofiev's symphony was a let-down. Mehta conducted, the orchestra played, but Prokofiev's music was only partly present. The message of the symphony was not relayed. Nobody seemed very much interested. BENJAMIN BAR-AM

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THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

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EVERYONE knows that it is bad policy to keep all one's eggs in one basket. After all, if the basket falls, all the eggs get broken. But what is the definition of one basket?

Does one basket, in the business sense, mean one industry, or one sector, or one national market, or one world market — or what?

In other words, if an investment company, or an individual for that matter, invests in companies involved in electronics, textiles, and real estate, for example, has it achieved a wide spread? Or should one also consider where these companies' markets are—at home or abroad, private or government sector, and so on?

These are no idle speculations, as the recent history of Elron Electronics Industries makes painfully clear. Elron, now entering into its second quarter century, has evolved into a holding company of a broad range of high tech firms. It is not interested in bathing suits, hamburger joints or old-age homes, but its spread of interests is nonetheless very wide.

To begin with, its main subsidiary, Elbit Computers, is primarily a defence contractor. That in itself is a wide market, including systems for air, sea and ground forces. It has a deeply-rooted relationship with the IDF, and the scale of Israel's defence needs mean that the home market will always be important to Elbit, although in recent years export sales have exceeded domestic. In addition, Elbit has various civilian interests, as will be noted in due course.

Elron's major affiliate (a subsidiary is a company in which one has more than 50 per cent, an affiliate more than 25 per cent) is Elscint, which is in the medical equipment market, an entirely civilian branch. The hospitals and clinics that are its customers are, inevitably, almost all abroad, since even if every Israeli hospital could afford its expensive and highly-sophisticated products, that wouldn't amount to much in total sales.

The next generation of Elron affiliates, Optrotech and Fibronics, are in civilian sectors, too. Optrotech produces specialised equipment that automatically checks and oversees the production of printed

circuit boards on which computer programmes are written.

Fibronics is, as might be guessed from its name, in the fibre-optics business, which is to say it makes communications systems, especially those that facilitate communications between computers.

ALL THE THINGS mentioned so far are "high-tech", by almost any definition, and these companies have all the characteristics of high-tech concerns. They require large inputs of research and development, they have a high proportion of engineers and other highly qualified personnel in their workforce and, yes, they make things that most of us peasants don't understand very much about.

When talking or writing about them, it is desirable to use trendy terms like "state of the art", if only for appearances' sake.

But so what if they are all high-tech? What connection is there between a fire control system for tanks, medical resonance imaging and unpopulated printed circuit board inspection? In practice the answer would seem to be a lot.

First, the mere fact that all high-tech has tended to be lumped together is very important. When high-tech was all the rage—an era which may be said to have ended on Wall Street in 1983, in Europe slightly later and in Israel around 1984/85—anything that was to do with electronics, and could be labelled advanced (or, better, "state of the art"), was a sure-fire hit. Vast amounts of money went into new issues from companies that were grossly overpriced offering ideas that were generally wildly exaggerated.

Subsequently, in the age of disenchantment, high-tech is tarred with the same broad brush. If it's high-tech it must be dangerous, maybe off-the-wall and thus to be avoided by sensible people—says the new orthodoxy, which has as devastating an effect on the downside as the preceding euphoria had an intoxicating effect on the upside.

Thus, in the very practical matter of capital raising, all high-tech firms find themselves in the same general environment.

Where once every half-baked idea was massively oversubscribed, now even good firms have difficulty generating support. Not that it can't be done, or that no distinctions are made, but every aspect is much harder.

On a more fundamental basis, the similarities are even more marked. It would seem that whether you make items to kill people, or to heal them, or to help them communicate, or even to clothe them or feed them, there are certain basic things you can't do without.

For instance, you have to sell your product. People won't just line up at the door to buy, you have to go out and sell to them," said one senior executive in the Elron group, confirming a regrettable fact rather than "discovering America".

For instance, you have to have financial controls, so that things like cash flow don't just happen by themselves, but are made to work efficiently. Ditto inventory control. Ditto even product control. The thing won't come out perfect just because the engineer said it ought to, unless someone sees to it.

For instance, also, after-sales service. If the customer phones up from the other side of the world, after having bought your stuff at great expense, and says that its gone on the blink, the following two responses are unlikely to endear you to him: a) "Are you sure? It was alright when we installed it." b) "We'll send a technician, he'll arrive at the end of next week."

The truth is that there is nothing new in most of these revelations. Elron, for instance, has been around long enough to have learnt them long ago. When Elbit was in its infancy, some genius developed a state of the art microcomputer that should have made Elbit into Apple before Apple was even a seed. But the sheer innocence of Israeli knowledge of marketing in the early 1970's resulted in the thing sitting on a shelf until the world passed it by.

The reason why Elron is still going, and making profits to boot, is because it has shown the ability to learn from its mistakes. Given the high-risk, high-reward nature of high-tech, its blunders have been as phenomenal as its successes—but

they have been fewer.

What is perhaps more surprising is that certain themes keep recurring down the years. The importance of marketing is one of them. But if the group has already established this great principle, why do things keep going wrong?

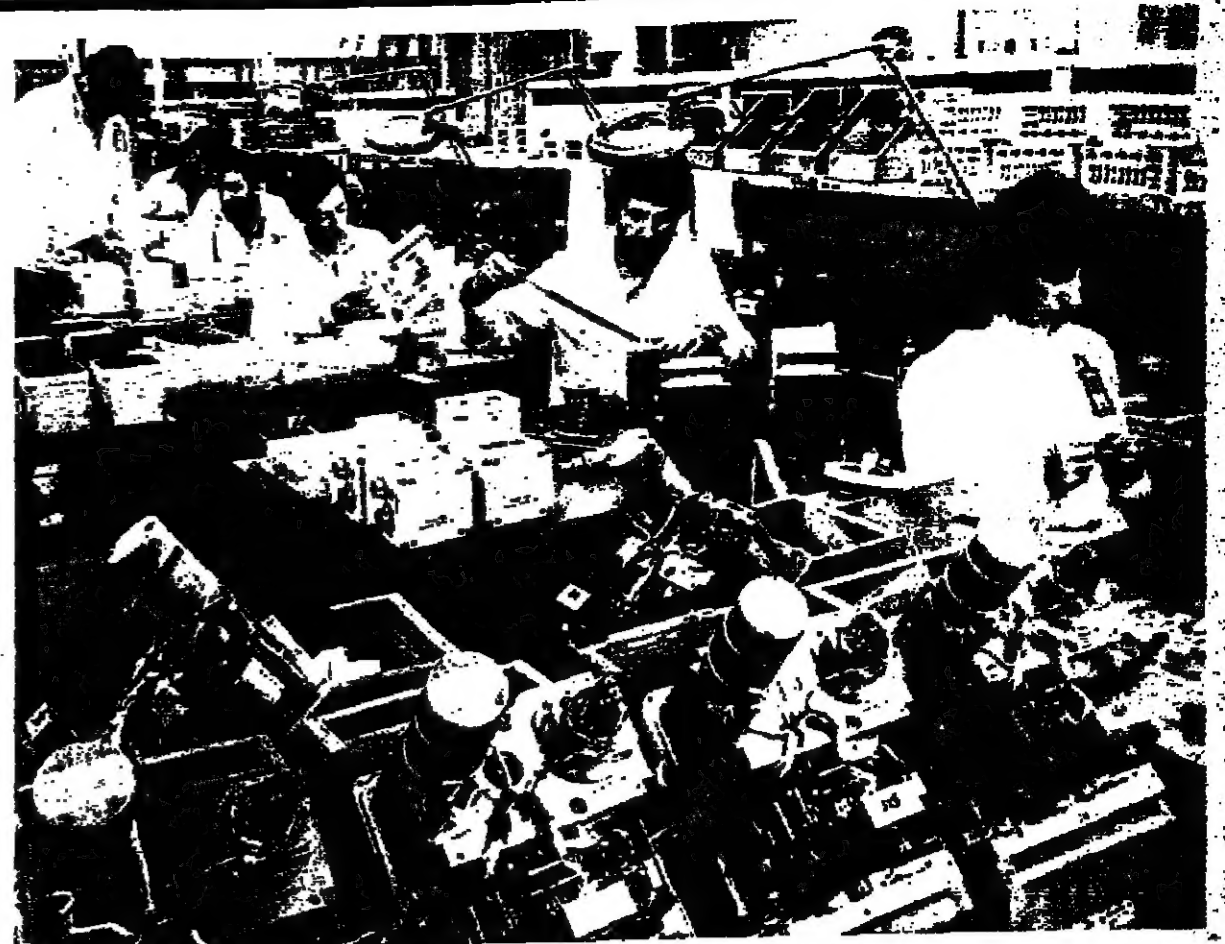
Two answers immediately suggest themselves. One is that things go wrong in any event—the question is how to handle the unexpected. Second, the lessons learnt at one stage of a company's life may not be valid at a later stage. What Elscint or Elbit did when they were \$30m. or \$50m.-a-year outfits is not necessarily applicable when they are several times as big, because a corporation's size and scope change the nature of the problem, even if it still has the same general heading.

Pinchas Landau

Where the Elron group can reap the benefits of this often bitter learning process is with the later generation of companies. Thus Optrotech and Fibronics, though making different products and in different markets from Elbit or Elscint, can avoid mistakes, some potentially fatal, in areas such as management information systems and internal controls, which are pertinent to all rapidly growing companies, especially those with far-flung activities.

The ability of Elron chairman Uzia Galil to grow along with his company, is probably unique in the Israeli economy and is rare anywhere. Most smart young scientists don't make the transition into business at all. Of those who do, the majority cannot get past the stage of being go-go entrepreneurs running companies centred on them personally (cf. Jobs at Apple, Sinclair in Britain and, of course, Subram in Elscint). Some are capable of maturing with their company into a larger, usually decentralized organization, although this generally requires a different brand of management.

Galil did all of these, and also took Elron to the stage of being a holding company which has a limit-



Assembly line at Elbit's facilities at Carmiel.

ed, though vital, role in guiding smaller companies and overseeing bigger ones, while being actively engaged in "hatching" a new crop of start-up companies from its own "nurseries".

Playing these several roles over the last few years, while at the same time serving as chairman of the board of governors of the Technion, which had its own crisis to weather, has got to be a remarkable achievement by any standards. One assumes his active participation in the "task force" of Israeli and Diaspora businessmen since 1984 has provided some light relief.

It is quite possible that the Elscint crisis, and the losses it has caused Elron by way of huge write-offs, have overshadowed other developments within the group that will come to be seen as more important in the long term. The successes of Elbit are the other dominant element in the group, although the level of its profits has not prevented Elron losing \$12m. a year in both of the last two years, due to Elscint.

But the way in which Optrotech, in particular, weathered the worldwide slump in the PCB industry, and is now seeing its profits bounce back while its sales surge ahead, is per-

haps the most impressive single performance in the group. Fibronics, too, is showing signs of emerging from the downturn that sent it into the red in 1986.

NEWER COMPANIES like Zoran are less well known, because they have not yet been taken public. But this producer of digital signal processing equipment, which analyses and manipulates sounds, images and other signals by computer techniques, is the company that seems to get the usually placid Galil unusually excited when he talks about its prospects.

Then there is Rosh Intelligent Systems, a start-up company that is in the field of artificial intelligence. This is now at an interesting enough stage for Elron to have persuaded four venture capital firms to have sunk \$2.65m into it. The four include not only Athena Venture Partners, run by Dan Tolokowsky and in which Elron has a stake, and Adler and CO. of New York, whose boss Fred Adler is an old buddy of Tolokowsky and knows Galil and Elron from way back. These might be considered "family" investors, although they would certainly deny anything other than purely business motives. But the participation of the West

German group, TVM Technoventure Management, and even more so of Orion Partners which comprises the Japanese giant Mitsui and the American Vista Ventures, makes it clear that Rosh has something of interest to any knowledgeable high-tech investor. One ventures to suggest that much more will be heard of these, and maybe other Elron "chicks".

Yet despite the wide diversification, the ability to mature and learn, and the fact that the group as a whole has rolled with the punches it has received at home and abroad in the last 2-3 years, the fact remains that the single colossal foul-up at Elscint has overshadowed everything else.

Even if, as is probable, it will not continue to do so in the future (because its situation is stabilising and because Elron has written off its stake), Elron, and Galil personally, have had to answer as parents for the misdeeds of their errant offspring.

How they did that, and what the effects have been on both Elron and Elscint, will be examined in the following articles.

(This is the second article in a series.)

Recent rulings

THE TAX BURDEN / Jeff Broide

The taxpayer may deduct finance charges where, on the one hand he draws profits from the business, and on the other he borrows money in order to invest in the business, whether in inventory or other investments of the business.

The taxpayer owned a stationary shop and despite the fact that the books of account of the business were not invalidated, the tax authorities added back various amounts to the declared income, the reason being that the shop owner had drawn funds from the business — as private drawings — and therefore such finance charges were not deductible as they were interest paid on loans obtained from various banks. These amounts that the authorities in fact added back constituted 80 per cent of the finance charges that were submitted in the tax returns filed, and this was done, according to the authorities, on the basis of allowing 20 per cent of the finance charges although they were, at law, not obliged to do so.

From the evidence in court, it was unclear what the amounts of private drawings were during the years in question. In fact, what was clear was that in these years there were profits in the business, and that the owner was entitled to draw on a regular basis during the year from these profits for her own purposes.

The assessing officer, in his evidence before the court, contested this and held that the financial reports submitted by the appellant indicated that the profits which were available for drawing were, in fact, considerably smaller than the in-

crease in the investments in inventory and the increased profits were, in fact, reflected, to a major extent, in the inventories held.

It appeared to the court that the intention of the tax authorities was to treat the loans received by the taxpayer which, in fact, give rise to the finance charges as the source of her private drawings and, therefore, not to allow these expenses as a deductible expense. The court did not accept the reasoning of the assessing officer and held that the appellant was not obliged to invest the profits arising during the year in the increased inventory of the business and refuted the claim that she was not permitted to draw the funds from the profits of the business, whilst on the other hand she was also not permitted to finance the increased inventory from outside financing — such financing being supplied by way of charging interest, as reflected in the finance charges. The court, therefore, accepted the appeal of the shop owner and held that it was not reasonable to maintain that the shop owner was not entitled to claim finance charges where on the one hand the profits of the business were drawn as living expenses, and on the other monies were borrowed in order to invest in the business — either inventory or other business assets. This ruling may set an interesting precedent, as the tax authorities have not, to date, acted according to the stand adopted by the court.

Internal directives of the tax authorities are legally enforceable.

In a recent ruling of the Beersheba Regional court, it was held that internal directives of the tax authorities may be legally enforced, and this despite claims by the assessing officer to the contrary. The case involved a company which joined an unlimited partnership for the production of films and thus expected certain income tax benefits, these based on internal directives issued by the National Tax office some years previously.

The Ashkelon assessing officer refused to allow the deduction of the amount invested in the film as indicated in the internal directive and, in fact, taxed the amount so invested. The tax authorities held that these internal directives were merely interpretations given to the Income Tax Ordinance by the tax authorities and were not legally enforceable. The judge refused to accept this claim and held that since the assessing officer did nothing to prevent a copy of such directive

from reaching the appellant at a time when he was considering whether to invest in films or not, and seeing that, in fact, the company made its decision to invest in films, among other reasons, also on the basis of the tax benefits available, as indicated in these internal directives, the assessing officer was unable to claim that there is no legal basis for these directives, this being based in the main on principles derived from English law. Therefore, the company may claim the tax benefits indicated.

Another interesting factor that arose in this case was what constituted a first commercial showing of the film. According to the internal directives indicated above, one of the conditions for enjoying the tax benefits is that the first commercial showing must be made within three months from the end of the tax year. The company held that three such showings before the end of such period were sufficient to entitle it to the benefits. The tax authorities held that in order to enjoy the benefits, such showings had to be fixed and ongoing — that is that they had been started and running for a few months — in order to enjoy these benefits. The judge accepted the company's claim that it was sufficient if a few showings were held before an audience who paid entrance fees, as opposed to an experimental or philanthropic showing. The company here too, therefore, had satisfied the terms of the directive.

The writer is a certified Public Accountant (Israel).

than its share out of a joint hydro-electric scheme on the Danube. Hungary is permanently angry, because of the continuing conflict concerning Transylvania, the western area of Romania with its strong Hungarian minority population, whom the Hungarians consider are the subject of racial discrimination by the Romanians.

Romania has lost its most favoured country status as U.S. trade partner because of its sad and sorry record on human rights. West Germany is also reserved, because of the fact that ethnic Germans can only emigrate if the West pays ransom money in the hard currency to "compensate" for their education.

In spite of the austerity programme, the Ceausescu regime has forced through a huge building project in the capital, Bucharest, itself. The further building of a complex canal system to shorten the route from the Danube to the Black Sea, has also kept the concrete production industry, with its insatiable appetite for energy, working overtime.

The saving grace of Romania appears to be that it remains a country with agricultural roots, in which the farming population makes sure that it has enough to eat. The growing resentment and anger in the cities, however, is bound to take its toll, if not in open rebellion, then simply in increasing reluctance to work.

(Observer)

Sue Masterman

have to be manufactured at home.

When Mikhail Gorbachev visited the country earlier this year, the last of his "brotherly" visits to Warsaw Pact partner countries, his glasnost policies were rejected outright. Ceausescu told him bluntly that Romania had been busy introducing glasnost for the past 20 years, and that Soviet innovations were neither needed nor required.

Just the same, representatives of industry and economic planners from outside the central committee were invited to attend the latest central committee meeting. This shows that the constant complaints, especially by the exporting industries whose income the country needs in order to repay the foreign debt, have made their mark.

Romanian industry, for all its ambitions to export, for instance, vehicles of all kinds to the West, is limping behind badly. It cannot remain competitive without investing at least a fraction of its foreign earnings in industrial investment goods.

The additional political problem is that Romania is currently in everybody's bad books. Since the Gorbachev snub, there has been even less willingness by the Soviet bloc to supply Romania with energy carriers at other than dollar prices. Yugoslavia is annoyed because it considers that Romania is taking more

than its share out of a joint hydro-electric scheme on the Danube.

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(Observer)

Taiwan goods flood China

PEKING. (Reuters) — Mid-afternoon in Peking's biggest department store. Customers at the beauty counter clamour for hair-dryers made in Taiwan, a place they may not visit although it is officially regarded as part of China.

"These driers sell fast. You had better buy now," says the lady behind the counter.

Hair-curlers, electric razors, sported umbrellas, sun-glasses, colour shoes, cigarette lighters and clothes fabrics — the products of Taiwan that have flooded much of the world are now flooding China.

The indirect trade is conducted through the British Colony of Hong Kong, where official figures show that it soared 60 per cent in the first half of this year over the same period last year to \$671 million.

Direct trade has been banned by the nationalist government on Taiwan since it was defeated by Communist forces on the China mainland in 1949. But it does not restrict trade with Hong Kong, the major gateway to the mainland market.

Diplomats and Chinese officials in Peking say Taiwan's economic invasion of China is unlikely to be as powerful as its penetration of markets in the U.S. and Europe.

"The nationalists are wise to be cautious in allowing trade with China," a Peking official said. "For the Communists, trade with Taiwan is a political, not an economic matter. It is not like trading with anyone else." Since Taiwan lifted martial law and eased travel restrictions on its citizens earlier this year, there has been speculation that it will also lift the ban on direct trade with China.

"We cannot overlook that market," a Taiwan businessman said. "It is a big pie waiting for many businessmen to cut." If the ban ended, China could become a major supplier of farm produce and industrial raw materials to Taiwan, the official Chinese Economic Information newspaper said last week, reprinting a story from a Taiwan daily.

The story said China could supply coal, dairy products, spices, feed grains, minerals, natural fertiliser and tea to Taiwan, which has virtually no natural resources.

Taiwan currently imports indirectly from China cotton yarn, synthetic fibres, fish and herbal medicines, and exports to it machinery, chemicals, food, bicycles and textiles.

Taiwan economic Minister Lee, Ta-Hai has said Taipei will never allow direct trade with Taiwan.

"In trade with Taiwan, we would always have a deficit," the Peking official said. "Our industrial goods are not good enough to compete in their market. We could only sell them raw materials whose prices are very low." The only reason to allow trade with Taiwan is political, to break down barriers with it," he said.

A western diplomat said Taiwan would move cautiously so that the China market did not become too important to its exporters.

The Hong Kong economy could not survive without China," he said, adding that the nationalists would never allow that to happen to Taiwan.

He said indirect trade had many drawbacks. Mainland buyers cannot see goods in advance and there is uncertainty over spare parts and total reliance on Hong Kong middlemen for handling and financing.

The nationalists are happy to keep it that way, he said. "I do not expect direct trade within the foreseeable future," he added.

Such concerns were far from the mind of Wang Guohua, a salesman for a Peking factory displaying Taiwan-made sunglasses that he had bought for two yuan (54 cents).

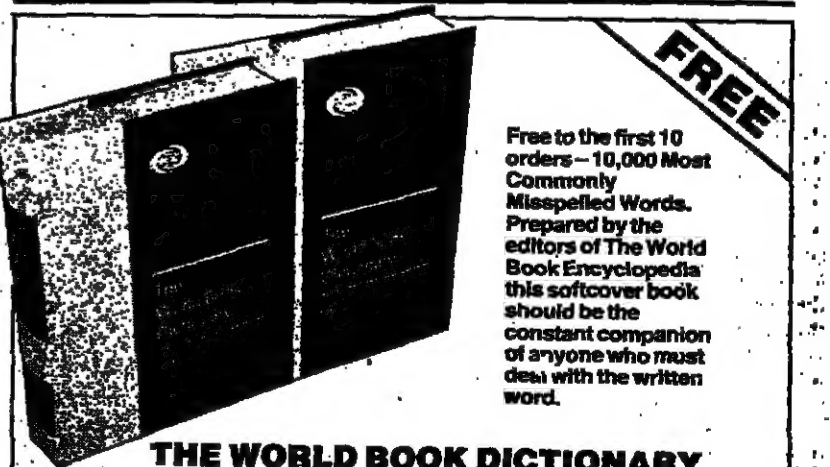
"No Taiwan goods were available until a few years ago. I was surprised to see them. All we know from the newspapers about Taiwan is that it is

full of criminal gangs, prostitutes, drug addicts and oppression of people by the government," he said.

Industry and agriculture in Taiwan? "We know nothing from the papers and television about them," he said.

Wang said Peking people preferred goods from Japan, but these were almost unobtainable now. "Taiwan goods are very competitive in price, sometimes cheaper than mainland goods," said a salesman at the department store.

"But you never see advertisements for them and how can you get them repaired if they break down? So, many people prefer to stick with well-known local brands they know," he said. What is the standard of industry in Taiwan? "Don't ask me. I have been all over China but not to Taiwan, I will never be able to go."



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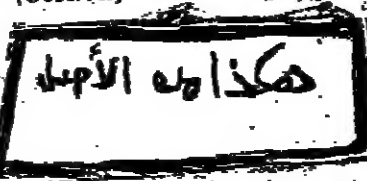
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Diamond industry sparkling again

By KEN SCHACHTER

For The Jerusalem Post

RAMAT GAN.—The Israeli diamond industry, hobbled by a crushing debt load just a few years ago after a near-disastrous speculative binge, has weaned itself from dependence on the banks according to the latest statistics.

The figures indicate a return to fiscal health for the diamond sector, industry leaders said, but also signal a dramatic change in business practices.

Diamonds have simply become the "raw material" for the cutting and polishing that takes place here, said one industry official. Rather than build up bank indebtedness in financing the purchase of uncut diamonds or offering credit terms to buyers, he said, the industry has sought to push diamonds through the production process and on to the buyers.

Israeli banks were shouldering

\$308 million in diamond industry debt as of August 31, according to statistics released by the Israel Diamond Exchange. Based on that level of debt and projected exports of \$2 billion this year, the banks' debt-to-export percentage will stand at 15.4 per cent for the year. This compares with 16.9 per cent at the end of 1986, 29.8 per cent at the end of 1984, and a whopping 81 per cent at the end of 1980.

The level of debt accumulated in the early 1980s almost brought the industry to its knees when Israeli traders, who had been hoarding diamonds as an inflation hedge, saw the bottom fall out of the market. The price of some top-quality diamonds declined from \$60,000 to \$10,000 per carat within two years and many debt-saddled diamond dealers were forced out of business.

Those who remained have apparently curbed their speculative impulses, adopting a production-oriented philosophy that seeks to limit the need for financing through rapid turnover.

The industry's efforts at self-reform were helped along by new bank policies under which loans would be granted only if based on non-diamond collateral.

The lessened dependence on the banks was reflected in a speech last month by Moshe Schnitzer, president of the Israel Diamond Exchange, to a board meeting of the Union Bank, which is the leading lender to diamond dealers.

Schnitzer contrasted the bank indebtedness of Israel's diamond industry with that of other major diamond centres, such as Antwerp (\$750m), Bombay (\$450m) and New York (\$400m).

"Unlike those other centres," he said, "in Israel the financing is applied almost fully to financing the manufacturing process and not trade."

Accompanying this trend toward a lower debt load has been a move toward decentralization. Although the industry shakeout in the early 1980s cut the number of "sightholders" allowed to buy a box of rough stones from the De Beers cartel to 16, there are now more smaller dealers and polishers spread throughout the industry. An indication of the decentralization is that in 1980, 1,200 diamond dealers borrowed from the banks as opposed to 2,000 now.

Union Bank, part of the Bank Leumi group, accounts for more than half of the Israeli diamond industry's outstanding debt. The De Beers cartel, which maintains a grip on virtually all phases of the global diamond industry, controls a chair on Union Bank's board of directors through ownership of shares in the parent company, Bank Leumi, London.

An estimated 80-90 per cent of



A happy Moshe Schnitzer, president of the Diamond Exchange (Teri-Star)

the world's rough diamonds pass through the Central Selling Organization of De Beers. They are doled out in 10 yearly "sights," the most recent of which was on October 5. Sightholders are allowed to buy boxes of diamonds costing from about \$1m. to \$25m. They have the option of accepting or rejecting the box. They cannot ask for a different group of diamonds, nor can they haggle about price. Insiders say that if a sightholder rejects his allotment too many times, he is simply never invited back.

Cause for concern over deviations in fiscal restraint

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

Bank Hapoalim's Economic Department warned of deviations from the trend of fiscal restraint and a balanced budget during the last two months in a report released this week. It said that during August and September, the government deficit rose to an equivalent of 10 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, compared with 2 per cent in the previous months.

But the report stated that it was not clear whether this reflected a change in the trend of fiscal restraint, or whether it was a reflection of one-time deviations such as the early payment of September's salaries to civil servants before the High Holydays. According to the report, the deficit increase should be regarded as a cause for concern,

since fiscal restraint is one of the key elements in the government's economic plan.

The report pointed out that there was a 13 per cent increase in government domestic expenditure in August while tax revenue fell by 12 per cent. If such developments are not a one-off, there will be need to take steps to remedy the situation.

During the first nine months of the year, the government's deficit was equivalent to 3 per cent of GDP, the report said. This was not financed by printing money, but by borrowing. The report hints there was even some overshooting in the government's efforts to raise resources. In the first nine months of this year it absorbed resources equivalent to 6 per cent of GDP, double the figure of the government deficit.

El Al flies to Warsaw

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post

After months of speculation and expectation, Israel is finally to begin direct flights to Poland next Thursday, an El Al official announced last night.

Airline spokesman Nahman Kileman disclosed that El Al president Rafi Harari returned at the beginning of the week from Warsaw, where he concluded the agreement with Polish civil aviation authorities and the management of Lot, the Polish national carrier.

Sun D'Or, El Al's charter subsidiary, is due to make its first flight to Warsaw on October 22, Kileman said. The passengers aboard the Boeing 737 will be Israeli tourists, while those on the first return flight

to Tel Aviv will be members of a U.S. United Jewish Appeal delegation currently visiting Poland.

Both flights will offer kosher meals.

No regular timetable for Sun D'Or or El Al flights to Warsaw has been established. "Future flights will be carried out on an ad hoc basis, depending on the demand," Kileman said, indicating that that may mean only one flight a month.

The agreement also allows Lot to fly to Israel, but according to El Al officials, the Polish airline has not yet committed itself to operating the Warsaw-Tel Aviv route.

The air fare to Poland will be \$477 round-trip, for visits of between six and 60 days, Kileman said.

Alfonsin calls to defuse inflation bomb

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters).—President Raul Alfonsin has called on Argentines to join him in a struggle to "defuse the inflation bomb" hours after his government imposed a wage and price freeze.

"Inflation is uncertainty... It is unjust, it is a rising scale of tension among those who want to get back what inflation has taken from them," Alfonsin said in a televised speech two days ago. With prices spiralling skyward at 135 per cent, Alfonsin's government launched a desperate effort to regain the initiative on the economy after a previous anti-inflationary effort called the austral plan all but failed.

The new anti-inflation package includes a freeze on wages and almost all prices, creation of a two-tier currency exchange market and a 10.8 per cent devaluation of the austral for import-export transactions.

"There can be no doubts on the objective of this package of measures: to defuse the inflation bomb," Alfonsin said, after his spokesman announced the package on Wednesday.

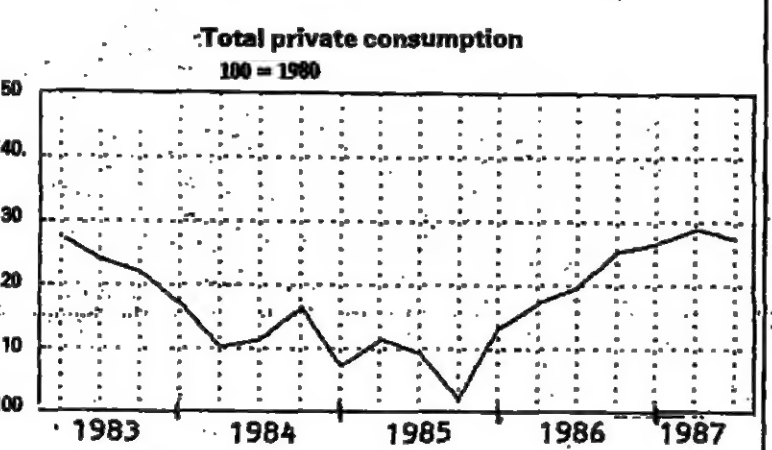
He appealed to opposition parties, labour unions and business groups to join in forming a "political-social accord" to back the government in its anti-inflation efforts.

Labour leaders attacked the package, saying the wage hikes decreed along with it are insufficient, and business leaders said they are sceptical the plan will halt inflation.

But Alfonsin said, "All of us together are going to slam the door on the past. It is going to be everyone's action, not the government's."

The austral plan, launched in June 1985, initially succeeded in bringing inflation from over 1,000 per cent down to around 50 per cent but was overcome by a tide of price increases which started at the beginning of the year.

Private per capita consumption falls



By Post Economic Staff

Private per capita consumption fell in the second quarter of this year for the first time since the last quarter of 1985. But according to figures supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, present consumption is still at a similar level to the peak figures of the first quarter of 1983 when Yoram Aridor was finance minister.

The approximate one per cent fall in this year's second quarter still leaves consumption for the first half of 1987 around 2.4 per cent higher than the second half of last year and 9.8 per cent higher than the first half of 1986.

Per capita consumption in the second quarter of the year was 6.2 per cent higher compared with the relative quarter last year and significantly higher, by 16.5 per cent, compared with the pre-economic stabilization programme quarter of July 1985.

The CBS said the slow down in the rate of per capita consumption followed a reduction in the purchasing of durable goods such as furniture, electrical household goods including refrigerators, televisions and videos; and cars.

PAYPACKET

(Continued from Page One)

On Wednesday the Central Bureau of Statistics announced that the Consumer Price Index rose in September by 0.9 per cent, bringing the cumulative inflation since February, when a C-o-L allowance was last paid, to 7.8 per cent. According to existing wage agreements, the C-o-L increment is paid each time the cumulative inflation hits the 7 per cent mark, at 70 per cent of the increase in prices for that period. In addition the Treasury announced it would adjust the income tax brackets, tax credit points and children's allowances for the full 7.8 per cent increase in prices for the last 7 months.

The increase in prices for last month brought the CPI to 181.3 points on a 1985=100 baseline. Since the beginning of the year prices climbed by 11.2 per cent. If this pace continues for the next three months, 1987 will end up with a cumulative inflation rate of about 15 per cent.

But Treasury officials estimated

that the inflation rate for 1987 would be 18 to 19 per cent. The ministry was clearly pleased with the inflation figure for last month, which was below the 1 to 1.2 per cent figure it had been expecting.

The Treasury's main concern will now be to prevent the C-o-L payment from triggering a rise in prices. The ministry knows that October will register a relatively high increase in the index, mostly due to seasonal factors, but it is hoping to keep such rises as low as possible.

Bureau officials said on Tuesday that if seasonal factors, such as increases in the price of clothing and footwear and those of fruit and vegetables, behave as they did last year, then the index would be pushed up by 1 per cent.

The payment of the C-o-L allowance will automatically push the index by another 0.6 per cent. In addition October's index will be influenced by the results of the quarterly survey of housing prices, which is also expected to boost the inflation figure.

GAZA CRACKDOWN

(Continued from Page One)

In Ramallah on Wednesday and yesterday a partial commercial strike was held and troops threw tear gas canisters to disperse pupils who set up stone barricades and stoned Israeli cars. The strike and protests in the town have persisted since security forces shot and killed a woman passerby Monday when they opened fire at a crowd of rock-throwers. At neighbouring Bir Zeit University, classes were suspended for the fourth consecutive day, according to Palestinian sources.

At the Anata refugee camp north of Jerusalem, demonstrators burned tires, and at Jebel Mukabar, near East Telport, pupils stoned vehicles. Palestinian sources reported that the headmaster of the Jebel Mukabar school, Ahmad Saleh, had been detained by police for questioning.

On Wednesday police used tear gas to disperse Anata youths who burned tires, set up barricades on a highway and hurled stones at Israeli vehicles. Police arrested 25 youths.

In the Gaza Strip, local residents said troops fired in the air and used tear gas to break up protests in the Nuseirat and Bureij refugee camps.

They said security forces made numerous arrests in Gaza city, and that partial commercial strikes were being held in Rafah and Khan Yunis, where pupils demonstrated on Wednesday.

Andy Court adds: East Jerusalem merchants yesterday opened their stores, but a partial school strike continued, and youths threw stones and blocked roads in three locations.

Announcements in East Jerusalem yesterday urged shopkeepers to resume the commercial strike today. The strikes and disturbances are related to the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the shooting of local citizens in Gaza and Ramallah, and police use of tear-gas on the Temple Mount.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek met with eight Arab notables from East Jerusalem and assured them that Israel's policy of protecting the holy places remained unchanged.

Some students from the Ateret Cohanim yeshiva in the Old City prayed yesterday at the spot where Jewish Jerusalemite Yigal Shahaf was murdered on Saturday night.

WOMAN OF 68

(Continued from page one)

shoes in the grass next to the succa, indicating that they had come off as he struggled to free himself from the assailant. He eventually managed to get her inside the succa. Pathological examinations showed that the man had normal sexual intercourse with her but also committed sodomy.

According to the police's reconstruction of the crime, the man then strangled Vilamovsky and fled.

"A tragedy has befallen our build-

ing," a neighbour said yesterday morning as detectives scoured the courtyard for clues. He and other people who live in the building said they had not heard anything the night before.

Vilamovsky, who practised internal medicine, lived alone in the apartment. She was divorced but was believed to have had a friendly relationship with her ex-husband, Haim, whose law office was next to her apartment in the same building.

MACDONALDS IN ISRAEL?!! NOT YET...

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Anniversary Symposium

on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late Pinhas Sapir

Programme:

I. The Sapir Forum Inauguration Lecture The Israeli Economy From Stabilization to Growth: New Challenges. Professor ASSAF RAZIN, Director, the Sapir Forum.

II. Panel Discussion on Privatization as a Facilitator of Growth

Participants:

Introduction: Professor Eytan Sheshinski, The Hebrew University

Professor Eitan Berglas, Tel Aviv University

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Mr. David Golomb, Head of Planning, Koor Industries Ltd.

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Moderator: Professor Reuven Gronau, Deputy Director, the Sapir Forum

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Leumi (Sept. 30)	40-1,000	11.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
	1,001-10,000	11.50	7.50	8.50	9.50
	10,001-50,000	12.00	12.50	14.00	15.00
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	100,001-500,000	12.50	13.00	14.50	15.50
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	1,000-9,999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
	10,000-49,999	11.50	12.50	12.50	13.00
	50,000-99,999	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.50
	100,000-499,999	12.50	12.50	14.00	14.50
Discount (Oct. 8)	50,000+	8.00	7.50	8.00	10.00
	10,000-9,999	12.00	11.00	10.00	14.00
	10,000-49,999	12.50	12.50	14.00	16.00
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Mitsubishi (Sept. 20)	40-1,000	7.00	8.00	7.00	8.00
	1,001-2,500	10.00+	10.00	10.00	12.00
	2,501-6,000	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00
	6,001-10,000	13.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
	10,001-50,000	13.50	14.00	14.00	16.00
First Ind (Oct. 4)	50,000+	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.10
	20-49,999	11.00	8.50	9.00	10.50
	1,000-4,999	11.00	11.50	13.00	14.50
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A test of friendship

FOR DAYS NOW the prime minister and his aides have been assuring themselves and the public at large that there is nothing to fear from the arrival today of Secretary of State George Shultz. His visit to the Middle East — the first in over four years — will also take him to Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, as a preliminary to talks with his Soviet opposite number in Moscow next Thursday.

The secretary of state, came the message from on high, is a great friend of Israel. He has been fully apprised of the fact that Yitzhak Shamir is implacably opposed to the proposal for an international peace conference, which he believes is a threat to Israel's very existence. It is therefore inconceivable that Mr. Shultz should spoil his brief stay here to talk to his host, let alone twist his arm, into approving that pernicious Soviet-Arab idea, no matter how addicted the secretary of state may himself have lately become to it.

That Mr. Shultz is Israel's longtime and unwavering friend is indeed a matter of record. His concern, as America's chief foreign policy architect, for Israel's security and wellbeing requires no proof. The triumphant homecoming last night of Ida Nudel from years of torture, exile and imprisonment in Soviet Russia was also an indication — and in no mean degree a result — of Mr. Shultz's humane involvement in Soviet Jewry's fight for its national rights.

There is, however, some disagreement in the land as to whether the epithet "friend" would still fit Mr. Shultz if he were to conduct himself in the matter of the international conference the same way as, say, the American team headed by President Jimmy Carter did at Camp David nine years ago.

It is Mr. Shamir's present idealized recollection of a conference he did not attend that the Americans confined themselves to assistance and mediation between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations. According to most other versions there would have been no agreement at Camp David but for Mr. Carter's energetically diplomatic leaning on Israel's then premier, Menachem Begin, to reverse some of his dearly-held initial positions.

Would anything like it be acceptable to Mr. Shamir, and the Likud, today? Plainly, it would not.

Although he now presents himself as a firm believer in the peace with Egypt, and in the autonomy scheme for the "Arabs of Eretz Yisrael," Mr. Shamir, like a considerable number of his Herut colleagues, rejected the terms of both the peace treaty and the plan of autonomy.

This attitude was modified over the years. The pain of withdrawal from all of Sinai and the fear of the establishment of a Palestinian state became attenuated when Mr. Shamir, again like a majority of his Herut colleagues, became convinced that the autonomy could in fact serve to perpetuate Israel's hold over the territories of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. The process of Jewish colonization of the territories could be made truly irreversible during the five-year "transition period," and when that period was over the territories could be declared to be at least de facto Israel's forever in the absence of agreement with the Arab parties about their final status.

That is why the Camp David formula, a trifle "readjusted" perhaps for direct presentation to King Hussein, but still meaning the perpetuation of occupation, is Mr. Shamir's purported alternative to the international conference, which must entail territorial concessions and compromise.

Where does the U.S. stand in this controversy? To put this question, and to insist on an answer, is not to solicit an "imposed solution" by Washington. In the final analysis the decision on how to keep the "window of opportunity" for peace in the region open is Israel's own. But it is idle and a self-deception to pretend that America's position does not really matter.

The present attractiveness of the Likud's argument for a Greater Eretz Yisrael to the Israeli public derives in no small measure from Washington's reluctance, not to say refusal, to take sides in what is portrayed as an internal Israeli debate. So long as the U.S. leadership takes lying down an Israeli premier's abusive response to even mild American rebuke for a unilateral Israeli act of annexation, or to a constructive U.S. peace proposal such as the Reagan initiative of September 1982, it signals readiness to wink at almost any manifestation of Likud-style expansionism.

True friendship will starve for lack of candour. Deliberate muteness will not advance the cause of Arab-Israeli peace.

SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)
 "I want to touch base with our friends in the Middle East on a number of issues," the Secretary said, later referring specifically to the Arab-Israeli peace process and the Persian Gulf crisis.

Citing time constraints, he said he would not include a stopover in Syria during this current journey, although some U.S. officials have suggested that Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy might make a side trip to Damascus following Shultz's talks in London next week with Jordan's King Hussein.

Shultz, for his part, recalled that he did "have a chance to talk to some length with the Syrian Foreign Minister in New York" last month. "So I have had that contact," he added.

From London, the Secretary is scheduled to fly to Helsinki and then to the Soviet Union for talks with the Kremlin leadership regarding an expected summit in Washington later this year between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

After arriving in Israel today, Shultz is due to fly to Saudi Arabia tomorrow for several hours of talks with King Fahd before returning to Israel in the evening. He flies from Israel to Egypt on Monday before continuing to London.

Shultz insisted that he did not plan to "take part in internal Israeli politics in any way" during his talks in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

"On the other hand," he said, "I do think that peace in the Middle East, in the Arab-Israeli tensions, is a very important thing to do — for the United States — but mostly, of course, for the people in the region. And I intend to emphasize my view

of the importance of that."
 Other major topics to be discussed with Shultz include Soviet Jewry, economic aid to Israel, the situation in the Gulf and Tabat.

Shultz will be accompanied on his visit here by his wife, Helena, as well as by the State Department's top Middle East specialists.

Helena Shultz will accompany her husband to many of his meetings, and will tour the Galilee on Saturday while the Secretary is in Riyadh. Shultz will hold three meetings each with Peres and Shamir. He has asked that the meetings be "private," prompting Peres's aides to conclude that the meetings will indeed deal with the international conference, a subject which all sides concerned feel should be handled "discreetly."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's Tuesday vote in support of the motion to reject Israel's credentials has been utilized by the Prime Minister's Office to "prove that Shamir has been correct about the Soviet's purported change of policy toward Israel." The aides said that the Soviet move was "grave" and proved that their basic attitude has not changed.

Peres's aides attempted to downplay the Soviet vote, but some observers in Jerusalem said last night that UN Ambassador Binjamin Netanyahu played a "Machiavellian" game in the UN vote this week. The observers said that Netanyahu "played up" the Soviet's impending vote in the media, thus pointing the spotlight towards it and limiting the Soviet maneuvering ability.

On the other hand, it was noted — and welcomed — in Jerusalem that Ethiopia (with whom Israel does not have formal diplomatic ties) voted against the move.

Jewish self-preservation

Back to the future

Yosef Goell

WE JEWS are a remarkable people when it comes to evoking and preserving our past, be it mythical or real. There can be little doubt that this Jewish fixation on the past was the major mechanism which enabled us to survive as a vibrant cultural and ethnic entity over the millennia of exile and dispersion.

It worked as long as the world remained effectively closed to its Jewish minority. Once that world began to open up, over the past 150 years, however, that ingrained fixation on the past changed from an effective mechanism for ethnic self-preservation to a self-defeating one. That near total concentration on the past, which traditional Judaism offered in response to the challenges of the new era, led to the highest number of voluntary conversions from Judaism and to the highest rate of cultural assimilation by default in our 3,500-year-old history.

THE DICTUM of one of the leaders of European Orthodox Jewry at the turn of the century, the Hatam Sofer, that "all that is new is forbidden" is well known. It was a futile attempt to preserve the warm cocoon of traditional Jewish existence from the relentless incursions of modernism. The forbidden "new" in this taboo referred to general non-Jewish learning, the *Haskala* movement of Jewish enlightenment, and also the heresy of Zionism, whether in its majority secular form or even in its Mizrahi religious-nationalistic guise. Perhaps most tragic of all, it meant tooth-and-nail rabbinical opposition to emigration from Eastern Europe, and was a major factor in stranding so many Jews in the killing grounds of the Nazi Holocaust.

Zionism, the ideology and movement which it spawned and which went on to establish the first sov-

ern Jewish state since the Maccabees was, by contrast, primarily future-oriented. The past, to be sure, was not totally discarded by the Zionists, as its early literature and the names of its first settlements would attest. But a new, healthier, more pragmatic balance was struck between past and future, as the Jews began "returning to history."

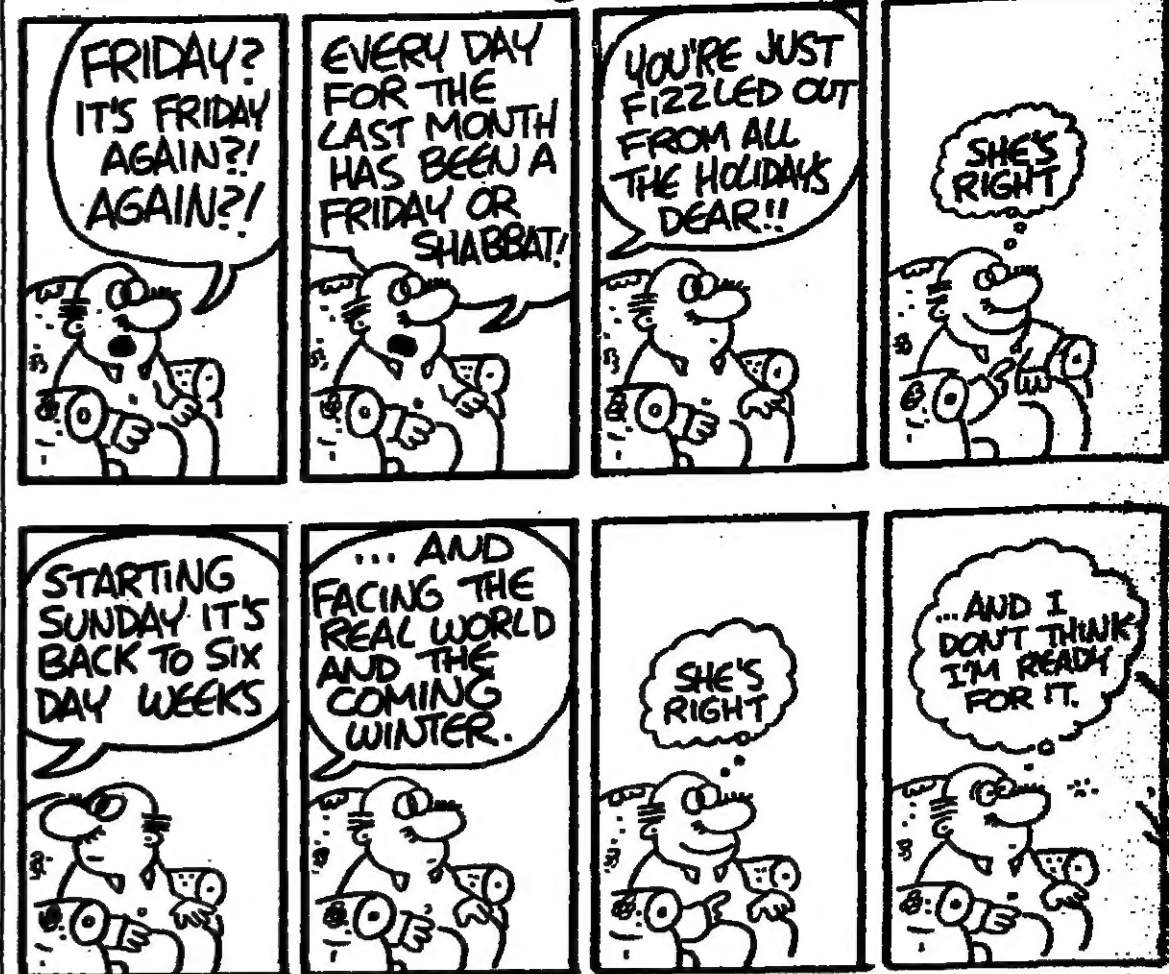
Possibly the most fascinating aspect in the striking of this new balance was that of the religious Zionist movement with its slogan of *Tora v'avoda* — Tora and labour — as opposed to the older religious connotation of *avoda*, as divine worship. Religious Zionism set itself the task of fashioning a synthesis: between Orthodoxy and the modern world.

Striving for this goal constituted a new emphasis on the future, an emphasis that was understandably more difficult for the observant to live up to than for secularists. The epitome of that endeavour is still to be found in the Kibbutz Hadati movement which, alas, for most of today's religious population, seems an anachronism.

The Mizrahi movement's foremost leader at the time of Israel's creation, Rabbi Arye Leib Fishman-Maimon, even went so far as to propose the convening of a new Sanhedrin for the purpose of adapting the Halacha to the revolutionary development of renewed Jewish sovereignty in the ancestral homeland. Although he did not say so explicitly, by "adaptation" Rabbi Maimon could only have meant a major revision of the Halacha, for fine-tuning of it is carried out constantly by succeeding generations of rabbinical poskim.

WITH the benefit of 40 years of hindsight, it is possible to assert that Rabbi Maimon's proposal being

The Friday Dry Bones



howled down by the religious Zionist leadership and community constituted a tragic harbinger of the growing rift between religious and secular in the Israel of the last two decades.

It is no secret that religious Zionism is in crisis. More and more of its leaders — both rabbinic and lay — have given up striving for the synthesis of the movement's youthful days. More and more are showing signs of the belief that "true Judaism" is represented by the "black kippur" of the anti-Zionists of the Aguda and the fundamentalist wings.

The growing *hardization* of the mainstream religious Zionists should be a matter of deep concern for all of us. An NRP that openly strived for a synthesis between Orthodoxy, Zionism and modernism made it possible to incorporate it into the tasks of Israel's first four decades, with religious Zionists making important contributions. The religious fundamentalists' fixation on the past — in reality the 300-

year past of Eastern Europe and not the 2,000-year past of Judea, Galilee or Babylonia — makes such a partnership impossible.

BUT THERE is a similar attitude towards the past and a studied disregard of the future in the majority secular camp, which I would rate as even more dangerous than what is happening among the religious Zionists.

I have just finished wading through the holiday season newspapers and have taken advantage of the electronic blackout to sum up my impressions of what Israel radio and television have been feeding us recently. My dismal conclusion is that we are being fed reams and reams of nostalgic pap, beginning with the artificial celebration of the 100th anniversary of David Ben-Gurion's birth, through the 20th anniversary of the Six Day War, the 15th anniversary of the Yom Kippur War, with the 10th anniversary of Sadat's coming to Jerusalem and the beginning of the Camp David process still awaiting (November 19), not to mention a whole year of 40th anniversary of Independence celebrations which, for whatever reason, seem already to have begun.

Such patriotic reminiscing is all well and fine, but we seem to have lost any sense of proportion in our nostalgic rush to recapture the past. Much more important than what said what to whom in the limousine bringing Sadat from Ben-Gurion airport to the King David Hotel is the present (parlous?) state of relations with Egypt and its prospects. A more profound popular understanding of trends and developments in the Middle East (which

remember, is where we live!) is much more important than the unimportant contemplation of Dayan's mood on the third day of the Yom Kippur War and of what he did or did not tell Golda and what she did or did not whisper to her secretary Lou Kadar.

THERE IS, as always, a committee in charge of organizing the 40th anniversary celebrations. Is there still time to ask the honourable members that part of the year be devoted to a consideration of our next decade rather than to bathos-laden nostalgia of the past four?

One of the best things that seems to have happened in this regard in the past few months is the installation of a new IDF General Staff which is determined to give the army a good shake-up, as it prepares for the next decade and even further into the 21st century. We need more of the same attitude in other areas.

There is more than a kernel of truth in the contention that Israel's most creative period was during its first two decades and that the last two decades have constituted a marking of time, retreats from earlier achievements, and a euphoric determination to escape from responsibility for our future.

The best thing we could do for ourselves is to focus our intelligence, energies and talents on our future again, rather than chew over the recent past or overly sanctify a fictitious ancient past, to ensure that we have a new burst of social, political, economic, and not least, moral creativity in our next decade of independent existence.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post's editorial staff.

IDA NUDEL

(Continued from Page One)

The reception ceremony began behind closed doors shortly after Nudel arrived at 8.30 p.m. aboard Armand Hammer's blue and white private airliner. She was escorted for about 20 minutes with the prime minister, the foreign minister, her sister, actress Jane Fonda and members of the cabinet. Her first act in public was to receive an Israeli identity card from Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur who told her, "Welcome home to Israel. Your years of loneliness are over."

Prime Minister Shamir told her, "You have come on Simhar Tora which has become the symbol of the fight for the Jews of the Soviet Union. You have arrived on a direct flight from the Soviet Union to Israel and we hope that in its wake will come many, many more, hundreds of thousands of Russian Jews."

He said that Israel was ever mindful of those left behind in the Soviet Union and said that the fight to freedom was not just a fight for the rights of individuals but a national struggle for the return to their homeland of the Jewish people. Peres said, "A night like tonight can only happen here — not in any other country or to any other people. This is really Jewish, really Israeli. It is what really makes us."

Nudel's struggle, he went on, had united Israelis in all walks of life and in all generations.

He continued, "The Jewish people since Abraham have been refugees. A people who would not bend. Ida Nudel represents the most difficult case we have had in the Soviet Union and the strongest of women among the Jewish people."

Turning to Nudel and her sister he went on, "Looking at two sisters sitting together after a separation of 16 years and belonging to a people that will never bend I look at people who have fought their way through every difficulty. Those still in the Soviet Union will come and we will not stop until all who want to come to Israel are allowed to. We have nothing against the Russians but we will not submit to the whims of other people."

Actress Jane Fonda, who campaigned for eight years for Nudel's release, admitted that she had not believed until tonight that the Russians would let her go.

"She was most hated by the KGB. She was a woman fighting not just for herself but for all Jews in the Soviet Union who want to leave. She would not stop despite ill health and terrible difficulties. Ida is little but she is beautiful."

Messages from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher were read out.

Mrs. Thatcher said she was "delighted" at Nudel's release and would continue to fight for the release of Soviet Jewry.

The first foreign statesman to speak to Nudel was U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who is due to arrive here today. In a telephone conversation from Ben-Gurion Airport Nudel told him, "Thank you, thank you for this moment of my life."

Following the press conference Nudel was brought to greet the thousands of well-wishers who had waited many hours to see her. They came from every part of Israel and included people from all walks of life.

Grigori Fainberg came with his wife and family from Beersheva and had been waiting at Ben-Gurion Airport since 5 p.m.

"How could I not come to see Ida?" the Soviet immigrant asked The Jerusalem Post.

There were signs of welcome from such groups as Kibbutz Ein Hasefot, the Masorati (Conservative) Movement and Na'amat of Rehovot. But the well-wishers had to wait patiently through numerous speeches by dignitaries of greater and lesser importance and a number of songs performed in Nudel's honour by singers of greater and lesser renown.

Ida herself, after apologizing for speaking in English, simply told the crowd that the event was "very moving. This is the first time in my life that so many people greeted me."

HAMMER

(Continued from Page One)
 "It was scary I can tell you," he said. "There were rockets going off everywhere."

He went on, "Later I went to Rome to see the former king of Afghanistan and I hope now that we will get the Russians out of Afghanistan and more Jews out of Russia."

Tomorrow Hammer continues his Afghanistan peace mission by travelling to Pakistan. Today he is in both Prime Minister Shimon Peres's and president Menachem Begin's

READERS' LETTERS

RELIGIOUS RESPECT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a Conservative Jew living in Israel for the past 10 years, I fully agree with Arthur Berg of Hop, Norway (Letters - September 29). In a pluralistic, democratic society, we must be constantly alert and sensitive to the ideology and feelings of others. We, who are in the non-Orthodox majority, should be particularly sure that we show proper concern for the Orthodox minority, especially in the display of respect for the Sabbath as a mark of our Judaism.

When I lived in the U.S., I was careful not to do any work outside my home on Sunday, even though many of my gentle neighbours were not as careful. If I can respect my gentle neighbours on Sunday, should I not do as much for my own Jewish environment in Israel?
 EVE STARRFIELD, R.N.
 Netanya.

SHARANSKY IS RIGHT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Nathan Sharansky's perceptions of glasnost are right on target. Experience has taught us that any easements granted by the Russians are only tokens to undermine and weaken world defences and to gain the economic concessions they so desperately need. Under glasnost Soviet Jewish emigration has actually decreased. In July 1987, 819 Jews were released. In August, the figure slipped to 782, and in September, it dropped to 699. What has been increasing, however, is the amount of glasnost propaganda disseminated to the media. While a few well-known personalities have been released, what about the ordinary Soviet Jew, the man in the street?

It is understandable that, in this troubled world of ours, people long to be able to trust, to believe, to grasp at any straws that hold out hope for a better future. Headlines proclaiming a change in basic Soviet policy are very appealing. But world leaders dare not be naive when dealing with the Soviet Union, an empire of repression, torture and treachery. Sharansky knows. He's been through the system. He deserves nothing less than our full support.

NOACH DEAR
 Chairman of the New York City Council Sub-Committee on Human Rights.
 New York.

ARMY RADIO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On behalf of Galei Zahal Radio Network, I would like to thank you for Greer Cashman's article of October 2, "Hooked on radio."

However, we must correct Ms. Cashman on one important issue: at present time, Galei Zahal has not found the funding we need in order to develop and modernize. While several organizations have expressed interest in our plans, we have yet to find the funding needed to realize them.

NAHMAN SHAI,
 Director,
 Galei Zahal

JORDAN IS PALESTINE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Recent remarks made by the Pope and also at the T.U.C. conference in England highlight the myth that has been established that the founding of the Jewish state has deprived Palestinian Arabs of a homeland. In Israel, it may not be well known that the main thrust against Zionism is based on this false premise. Very few are aware that Israel only covers a quarter of former Palestine. Even less are aware that Jordan is the remaining three quarters.

It is this ignorance that allows anti-Israel propaganda to flourish with its effect on the morale of Jewish youth. It is high time that the facts were told, Palestinian Arabs have a state in Jordan just as Palestinian Jews have a state in Israel. What remains is a border dispute between the two. Zionism must confront this accusation or it will live to haunt us forever.
 URI RABIN
 Redbridge, England.

CHRISTIAN GUILT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — With respect to Eliezer Berkovits's letter of September 30 concerning "Christian guilt," I would like to point out that I found the letter extremely offensive as well as upsetting. I find it difficult to believe that Mr. Berkovits blames the Christians of today for a historical event for which we are all sorry.

I am also disappointed that The Jerusalem Post should have published such a letter. It makes me feel very unwelcome and uncomfortable, being a Christian, and I am sure this feeling is shared by many Jews.

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